CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-en-
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 241 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
"Indus Maru"	Y. Takada	9th Oct.	18th Oct.
"Burma Maru"	A. Kobayashi	21st Oct.	1st Nov.
"Himalaya Maru"	G. Matsuzaki	8th Nov.	18th Nov.
"Indo Maru"	S. Kametaka	13th Nov.	23rd Nov
"Sumatra Maru"	K. Takahashi	27th Nov.	7th Dec

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
14th Oct.	MACEDONIA x	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,,	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,,	MOREA	10,911
25th ,,	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	17,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,,	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January	MOLDAVIA *	15,800
13th ,,	CHINA	7,952
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February.	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,,	MACEDONIA *	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. AND BB SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train starts Marseilles for London via Bulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date. About	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
27th October	MARGHA	8,288
10th November	MAIDA	8,600
24th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,000
22nd ,,	MULBERA	9,000
1923		
5th January	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,,	A steamer	— —
2nd February	,,	— —
16th ,,	,,	— —

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
,, 27th Oct.	SOUDAN	
,, 2nd November	KASHGAR	
,, 2nth ,,	SICILIA	
,, 16th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nellore.
,, 31st ,, 1923	SOUDAN	
,, 12th January.	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kalyan.
,, 9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date About	Steamer.	Destination.
12th Oct.	BANDRA	P. Gulf via Karachi.
13th ,,	VARSOVA	Berbera via Cutch Mandvi & Karachi.
14th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
16th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Coast.
18th ,,	KAKAPARA	East & Southampton.

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Steamer.	Commander	o	Arrival.	Dep.
Kamakura Maru	T. Watanabe	843	4 Oct	4 Oct
Sanuki Maru	I. Nirei	887	3 Oct.	5 Oct.
Awa Maru	[illegible]	629	2 Oct.	6 Nov
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	871	1 Nov.	28 Nov

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Jalaputra"	8310	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalavijaya"	7250	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4287	October 1922

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Khadi (H/spun)	/-6/- to 1/4 per yard
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14491

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Iron Sulphate,
Myrabulums,
Rope, coir,
Tacks. 1/2 in.
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(Sd.) W. F. BIRD, Major.
Commanding, Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Coy.

Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
9th October, 1922. C14563

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for diet articles for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore for 1923 will be received by the Medical Officer on the 11th November 1922. For further particulars VIDE MYSORE GAZETTE of 5-10-22 part VI pages 440-2.
14554

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE S. C. CT AT MUSSOORIE DISTRICT DEHRA DUN Suit No. 1190 of 1922.

RAHIMULLAHA BUX, Proprietor, Green Mount, Rahim Hotel, Mussoorie ..... Plaintiff

versus

(1) S. N. BANERJI, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay, (2) T. D. BANERJI C/o R. Bannerson & Co., Printers and Stationers, dwelling at 18, Ezra Street, Calcutta. ..... Defendants

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 300 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 27th day of October 1922 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and, as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 3rd day of October, 1922.

NIHAL MOHAMUD,
Mussoorie,
for Presidency Officer.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.
C14562

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers,

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

The public are hereby informed that the auction sale of the remaining lots at Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, by order of the Controller (Sales), will be continued TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1922 and following days daily at 10 a.m.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th and FRIDAY, the 27th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton piecegoods, colour, leather, toys, gas cylinders, motor tyre, shoes, scented oil, old clothing, boxes and trunks, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelledware and various and other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

Auction Sale of 56 packages printed woolen prints, flannellet, woolen camel rugs, navy woollen serge, blue serge, dyed rapes and white voiles.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street Fort by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon & Co., and M. H. Chhaganlal & Co.

Madon No. 4/18—15 cases each 100 pieces printed woolen prints.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon & Co.

M H 1308 M C—972—1 case 20 pieces flannellet No. W 1353 & 1248½ yards.

M H 1307 M C—181—1 case 23 pieces flannellet No. W 1305 and 1435 yards

M H 1458 M C—8541—1 case 41 Linton camel rugs 60/90 inches.

M H 1458 M C—8542—1 case 25 Greenford camel blankets 60/90 inches.

M H 1457 M C—7541—1 case 39 Greenford camel rugs 60/90 inches.

H S 321 & CO.—7—1 case 21 pieces Navy woolen serge 54 inches quality of No. 7094 and 878 yards.

M H 49/1 M Co—94/5—2 bales each 10 pieces Grey Serge D P quality

M H 49/1 M Co—97—1 bale 10 pieces blue serge D P quality.

M H 49/2 M Co—98—1 case 6 pieces blue serge 56 inches 178 yards.

M H 49/1 M Co—96—1 bale 10 pieces blue serge D P quality.

M H 1584 M —933/41—9 cases each 32 to 36 pieces flannellet 27 inches quality of No. 5960.

M H 49/1 M Co—94/6—3 bales each 10 pieces grey serge D P quality

M H 49/1 M Co—97/9—3 bales each 10 pieces blue serge D P quality.

M H 1195 M Co—1/4—4 cases each 40 pieces drappery 1700/1750 yards.

M H 1427/8 M Co—875—1 case 36 "Green Ford" camel rugs 60 to 90".

M H 1427/8 M Co—876—1 case 59 "Linton" camel rugs 60 to 90 inches.

M H 1678 M Co—873/76—4 cases each 24 pieces dyed rapes (drappery) 50 inches.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Moledina and M. H. Madon and Co.

E 1444 H M—1/5—5 cases each 50 pieces fancy white voiles "V26" 40 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery off within 3 days from the date of sale. These and other conditions will be read before the commencement of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AUCTION SALE OF BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney, at Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s godown, on account and risk of the Standard Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co., all the machinery accessories, etc., of the Boot and Shoe Manufactury consisting of one Louis Heel Splitter one Columbia Beader, one Improved Blake Machine, one Master Bottom Scouver, one No. 3 Channel opener, one Rap cutting press, 1 Devey Pegger, 5—7 feet Revo Press Plenet, one Sole Founder, Pluma Skiver for skiving stiffeners, one Edge cementor and outfit, one No. 8 Leather Roller Turned Steel Shafting, Colic, Pegwood, Dies, Punches, coils Universal Shegging wire, Seat wheels, etc., etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser subject to reserve price. The above is on view from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the above address.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and goods cleared away within a week from the day of sale in default of which rent at the rate of Rs. 100 per day will have to be paid.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS FOR SECURING LABOURERS CHAWLS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KALA CHOWKI ROAD PAREL.

Under instructions from the owner, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, 12th day of October, 1922, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) at the premises.

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land together with the several messuages or chawls standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogli, Kalachowki Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement One thousand five hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 996 (1) 996 (2) 996 (3) and 996 (4) and Street Nos. 2, 2A, 2B and 2C and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 62 New No. 14203 and New Survey No. 1/2512 and Cadestral Survey No. 127 and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described and sub-let to Thackersey Naranjee on or towards the West by the property of Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla on or towards the north by a passage reserved by the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla and on or towards the South by the public road leading to Chinchpoogly and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land or together with the bungalow and chawls standing thereon situate on the north side of Chinchpoogly Kala Chowki Road, Bombay containing by admeasurement Seven hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 62 Old Survey No. 1 and New No. 14203 and New Survey No. 2512 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 997-998 and Street Nos. 3-4 Cadestral Survey Number 127 and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Dinshaw Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, on or towards the West by a gully or sweeper's passage the joint property of the said Vendor and Thucker Thackersey Naranjee on or towards the North by a passage reserved by the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla and on or towards the south by the said Kala Chowki Road leading to Chinchpoogly and which premises are in the occupation of the said Thucker Thackersey Naranjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchordas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods etc., etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.
1 Case leather purse assorted.
1 Case leather Wallettes assorted.
On account of Insurance Co. concerned.
13 Cases sparklers.
1 Keg Aniline Salt.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber Tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Wale horse going in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 1252 AND 1253 BAGS OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Mr. Kisonchand Rasiklal Khand Bazar on account and risk of Mr. Hiralal Ratonji.

1252 Bags White Java Sugar ex. s.s. "Halkhola"
1253 Bags White Java Sugar ex. s.s. "Pasha."

The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th October, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35. Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and [illegible] from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Cocoanuts, Crucibles, Wire Nails, Bottles, Tubes, Jars, Cement, Cast parts, Paper wire, Wheel, W. Frames, Wheat, Gum Opium preparation, Sample Oil Motor Parts, Bundles Bars, Oil, chains, Cotton Yarn, Sole plates, Loose tiles, Light beer, C I Rings, Boat parts Glass, Beans, Photoes, Sugar parcels, sockets, sago flour, Piano with parts, Soji, Tea Hardware, Yellow earth, C Chloride, Coalpitheh.

150 Bales wooden planks, 5 c/o Enamelledware, 10 c/o Wine, 10 c/o Spirits, 27 Bags Rice, 2 c/o Motor Car, 2 c/o Motor Cycle and side Car, 5 c/o Medicine Drug, 32 c/o S. Nails.

Loose lot of sand lying at Modw Bunder and 47 casks china clay lying at D. P. Warehouse "F" may be inspected by the intending purchasers before sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF WORKS OF ART.

AUCTION SALE OF A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF ELABORATELY CARVED MARBLE STATUARIES, PILLARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, HANGERS ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from the Shippers sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 12th October, 1922, and the following days at 3 p.m. (S. T.) each day at Hornby Road opposite the Flora Fountain in Messrs Ralli Brothers' old Building: A shipment of artistic marble works representing figures of Lakhami, Sirens, Playing Flute, Music, Venus, Apollo Neptune, Seasons, Continents Decorative artistic figures, groups, birdbaths, large fountains and various other marble works suitable for parks, gardens and palaces.

Also a collection of copies of old Masters. The collection is well worth a visit by art connoisseurs and others interested in fine arts Collection on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OOMRA GINNED COTTON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Slate Godown No. 4 of Messrs. Khimji Damji and Co. at Colaba, by order of Seth Chhaganlal Pitamberdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser of Ready Cotton, Rai Saheb Sangidas Jesiram.

100 Bales Oomra Ginned Cotton (Ready).

The goods are open to inspection.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CADELL ROAD MAHIM (FORMERLY CALLED MAHIM BAZAR). 5 minutes' walk from B. B. & C. I. Railway Matunga Station on the junction of Lady Hardinge Road and Cadell Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Devichand Gomaji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Dattatraya Shridher Parodker, Vasudeo Shridher Parodker and Shrikrishna Sadashiv Parodker and under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under, an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of September, 1919, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned valuable immoveable property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses or chawls now standing and to be erected thereon, situate, lying and being at Cadell Road (formerly called Mahim Bazar) outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards forming portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633 New No. 4563 Old Survey No. 209 and New Survey No. 1/1519 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4618 (3); 4615 and 4616 (1), Street Nos. 145B, 144 and 145, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Louis, on or towards the West by the Cadell Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ansuvabai Paradkar and on or towards the South by Lady Hardinge Road.

For further particulars and condition of sale. Apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office 337, Hornby Road, Fort (Nawab Building), or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1922.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Old teakwood ship's fittings: old and new canvers. Plate, scrup, and angle iron, old furniture, crockery, old clothes, old iron cots, iron chain, platform scales, old copper, yellow metal, gun-metal, lead and zinc scraps, 400 gallons water tanks, Manilla ropes, coir ropes, iron barges, iron buoys, bouts, electric wire and blowers, caboases. Insulated ptcking sheets, blankets, boots, blue serge and other stores too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 30th October, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and on following day's as may be necessary in the compound of Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of The D. R. I. M. Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent. which lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be re-sold at his risk. If so occasioned, while he will have no claim to such profit on such resale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
71, Frere Road, 2nd floor, Moghul House,
Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS BADSHAH BUILDING, SITUATE AT NARAYAN DHRU STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3639 of 1922.

NANDKISHORE HARIDAS ..... Plaintiff

versus

KAKA DOSSABHAI HIRACHAND and Others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Honourable the High Court, dated 21st September, 1922, in the above suit, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fezendari land containing by admeasurement 424 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses known as Badshah Building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 883 and 924 and Street Nos. 16-22 and 9-13 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100, all which premises are situate at or on West side of Narayan Dhru Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Narayan Dhru Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hyderally Cassamji and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Sonabai Vishwanathji and partly by Narayan Dhru Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Vanmali Jeewan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Co., Attorneys-at-Law, at their Office at 89, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES OOMRA FINE MACHINE GIN COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Sheth Gambhirchand Kedarnath and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Sangidas Jesiram as well as Sheth Tansukbhai Saravji and all other parties concerned sell on THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Coloba Cotton Green:—

200 Bales Oomra Fine Machine Gin Cotton including.

100 Bales of D/order No. 2042 Passed in Survey.

100 Bales of D/order No. 2043 Rs. 4 on.

The above bales are lying for inspection in the Vendor's godown at Manek Lane No. 2.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 12th October, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1922.

Parsi Battalion

A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - - -

Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities- - - -

Useful as a Present or Souvenir - - -

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SET?

Price As. 8 per set,

Now is the time. Get your set from

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.
[HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
OR.
J. B. KARANI & SONS.
[PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEDGERS . . .
JOURNALS . .
CASH BOOKS. .

SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS, Etc., Etc.

STRONG BINDING A SPECIALITY.

TRIALS SOLICITED.

Write Now—

TO THE MANAGER,
JOB DEPARTMENT,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.

TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.

Pearl White (Pathe)

LAST INSTALMENT
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
15 CONTINUOUS—EPISODES—OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
EDDIE BOLAND COMEDY
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
USUAL PRICES—Rs. 2 to As. 3

NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

Mary Miles Minter

Dainty Damozel of Girlish Graces—Blue Eyed Fairy of the Screen

IN

"ANNIE FOR SPITE"

THE EXCELSIOR

J. C. WILLIAMSON, Ltd's.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30. P. M.

"THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD."

Plans at Messrs. S. Rose & Coy.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m

ANITA STEWART

In a picturization of Louise Provost's powerful novel from "The Peoples' Home Journal,"

"HER KINGDOM OF DREAMS"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY :—6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL!

"ROMANCE OF THE HOPE DIAMOND"

Featuring

GRACE DARMOND

Being the Life-Story of MAY YOHE

(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)

This Week Episodes No. 7 "Secret Message", Episode No. 8 "Cup of Fear" and Episode No. 9 "Rings of Death."

Also 2 Parts Comedy.

"STICK AROUND"

By Ernest Truex.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA

Gandharv Natak Mandali

will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday the 14th October 1922

SHARDA

(at 8-30 P.M.)

Sunday the 15th October 1922

SHAH-SUMBHRAM.

(at 3 P.M.)

Under Public Patronage

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,

will stage at the

GRANT ROAD, 'BOMBAY THEATRE,' BOMBAY.

ON

Saurday 14th Oct. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.

SHAHA SHIWAJI

Sadoy 15th Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietors.

EVERY WEEK

A NEW PICTURE

A NEW THEME AND

A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

We are offering

Bharat Film Co's another

New Production.

Sharmishtha-Dvayani.

A Highly entertaining story of how Sharmishtha, the daughter of a king was forced to be a maid of an ordinary girl and how she was wooed by the king and at last how her son restored her and her husband to proper position.

A highly religious and educational Picture.

YOU CANNOT OFFORD TO MISS IT.

See it to-day or this week.

At

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Popular Prices.

Extra show holidays at 3-30.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

The Week's Amazing Attraction

The Most Magnetic Man in the world—The Most Polished Gentleman Boxer Heavy-weight Champion—

Georges Carpentier

IN

A Robertson Cole Million Dollar Special

The Wonder Man

An absorbing Society Drama with the handsome French Hero in a Dashing Role that will captivate the ladies.

See this Gorgeous Screen Spectacle at the

NOVELTY CINEMA

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL

Exclusive Rights for "The WONDER MAN" controlled by the Globe Cinema Co., Rangoon. Exploitation for our territory by Mr. P. M. Sousa, Nolasco.

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!

AND DURING THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

A SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

"AJAMIL"

"AJAMIL"

IN 7 ACTS

PRODUCED BY

KOHINOOR FILM CO.,

DADAR

DAILY 4 SHOWS: 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY AT 3-30 P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Oct. 10th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Import	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
New York Tone :—	
Declined owing to Anfavourable Cables.	
Mid. American Spot	..
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	..
Slow Scale	12 89
New York, 11 a.m. Sakels	17 15
As known in Liverpool at Oct.	21 31
closing time.) Jan.	21 58
New Orients 10 a.m. Mar.	21 70
Jan.	21 18
Mar.	21 25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price
Oct.	12 44+01
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	12 28+01
Feb.	..
Mar.	12 22+02
April	12 18+03
May	12 11
June	..
July	11 99—01
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Egyptians Jan.	16 45
" Mar.	16 65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 10th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	12 43
Novembers	12 35+02
December	12 30
January	12 26—01
February	12 21—01
March	12 19—01
April	12 13—02
May	12 09—02
June	12 03—02
July	11 97—03
August	11 83—04
September	11 67—01

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 10th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	16. 05+05
Nov.	16, 20+05
Dec.	16, 35
Jan.	16, 45
February	16, 55
March	16, 70+05
April	16, 80+05
May	16, 90+05

Manchester more attempts to cloths buisness yarns firm demand late rates,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 10th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	7 25
" "	Fully Good	7 65
" "	Fine	8 05
" "	No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 30
" "	Fully Good	9 70
" "	Fine	10 10
M. G. Broach	Good	10 55
" "	Fully Good	10 95
" "	Fine	11 35
M. G. Scinde	Good	7 15
" "	Fully Good	7 55
" "	Fine	7 95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		70,000
" Exports to Great Britain		6,000
" " to Continent		13,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	21, 40—17
" " "	Dec.	21, 70—16
" " "	Jan.	21, 56—19
" " "	March	21, 70—15
Spot Cotton at New York		21, 65—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		21, 13
Tone of Spot Cotton :—		
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	21, 13—14
" " "	March	21, 20—13
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)		10 1/16
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 1/4
Do. Foreign		69 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 10th.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	21 40—17
	Dec.	21 70—16
	Jan.	21 56—19
	Mar.	21 70—15

Liverpool, Oct. 10th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Oct.	12 43unog
	Jan.	12 26—1
	Mar.	12 19—1
	May	12 09—2

London, Oct. 9th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 23/32 Firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4 13/4 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 10th.

Rentes 3 per cent.	59
Bar Silver Spot	35 1 2
" " 2 months hence	35
Tone of Silver—Quiet-Indian bazars buying.	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3
loans 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day learns	1 1/2
" " 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

London, Oct, 9th,

Exchange Belgium	62 56
" Athens	162 50
Cuban Sugar Oct.-Dec, Nominal	18 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct 10th.

WHEAT,

Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Dec.-Jan.	50/6
Australian 62lbs. Oct.-Nov. Sellers	48/6
Tone—Firm.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Oct.-Nov.	32/6
" Red Karachi do. Firm	52/6
" Afloat to U. K.	..
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Buyers	49/6

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 3/8
Hongkong	115
National	41 1/2
P.and O.	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 10th.

RAPESED, Ferozepore Real Bold Oct-Nov, Sellers	£16 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid Study	£15 3/4
RAPRSEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex- Ship Oct.-Nov.	£15 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. Sellers	..
TONE OF RAPSEED :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£17

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 6
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63 1/8
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	25 1 2
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1/4

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris	..

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans %1960/90	£ 841/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 877/8 - 1 8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 1003/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan	112

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov,-Dec.	10 3/4
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	8 3 4
Tone : Quet.	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	19/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec, Nominal	17/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec, Sellers	20/2 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct-Dec, Sellers	20/2 1/2
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

11th October 1922.

After the recent continued advance in the American market Reuter reports to-day a fall off 17 points in Nw York futures. The decline was due to long liquidation and south selling. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 440½ and gradually declined to 436 on Marwari jobbers selling. After fluctuating within a range of three rupees the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 439½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 441. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 441, and closed at Rs. 440. Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 389 and declined to Rs. 383 in sympathy with the decline in Broach. On buying by Japanese Houses and offices the prices improved to Rs. 389 which rate remained at 4 p.m.. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr./January was Rs. 321 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday

Japan shippers bought some nice fine Berar cotton, and about 5000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Oct. 11.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.	440
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	321
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	388

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

BI WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 10th Oct 1922.

	Year. 1922-1923. Bs.	Year. 1921-1922. Bs.
Receipts for the bi week ending 9th October 1922	626	24,523
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 9th Oct. 1922	41,453	2,13,023
Shipments for the bi week from 6th Oct to 9th Oct.	Nil	13,383
9th Oct. 1922 Europe		
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil	11,306
Total	Nil	24,689
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 9th Oct. 1922,— Europe..	40,772	76,271
China, Japan and Coast Ports	34,897	1,44,002
Total	75,669	2,20,273
Afloat in Harbour—Europe	2,990	9,983
"China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,416	1,953

E. I. C./A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

		Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May	439
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	321
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	388

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct, 11

Description, Super-fine F Good Good Fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	335	320	310	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	385	370	355	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	415	400	385	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	400	395	370	..
M. G. Broach	430	420	410	..
M. G. Southerns	460	450	44	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th Oct. 1922.

Cotton	593 Bales
Wheat	1373 Cwts.
Linseed	1870 "
Rape, etc.	94 "
Gingellyseed	170 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	484 "
Castorseed	2720 "
Rice	3096 "
Myrabolams	38 "
Cottonseed	4049 "
Mowraseed	3535 "
Gram	171 "
Juwar	3 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajry	747 "
Coal	779 Tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Oct. 11th.

	Rs. a. p
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Standard per lb.	1 10 0
Century per lb.	1 10 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 10 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 11 0
Textile per lb.	1 11 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	..
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 11 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 10 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 10 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 0
Salita —	
Century per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 6
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 8 0
No. 1254 per piece	14 8 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties :—10 yars.	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 12 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 3
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	7 1 0
Phoenix per piece	7 1 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 8 0
Pearl per piece	7 14 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	..
Kasturchand per piece	8 12 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 12 0
Spring per piece	8 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 11

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-21-32
Bank Demand	1-3-21-32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3-7.8
Fcs Demand	376
American Dollars	350
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	268
Japan	166
Singapore	1791 2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 27-1.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 27-1-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 27-2-6.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 91.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 91-4.
Bars Gold, 2nd settlement, Rs. 91-2.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 5/8.
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32
Bank selling D D 1/3 11/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/30 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying D. D., 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange:—
Quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frac. 376
Bank's buying 3M/st D. A. Frac 396
Bank's buying D D Frac. 386
On Paris—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166

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Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 268
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs 350
London gold ready sh. 93-4
London silver ready d. 35-2.
London silver forward d. 35
Tone of silver—Dull—India bought, China sold. Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American exchange $4.42-5/8
French exchange Frac 58.80
Swiss exchange Frac 23.60
Belgium exchange Frac 63.70
Italian exchange Liras. 104.00
German exchange Mrks. 13250

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1936 Rs. 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 46 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

CHEMICALS.

Glauber-salt, Rs. 4-12.
Epsom-salt, Rs. 4-8.
Antimony-salt, As. 13.
Aniline-salt, As. 8-6.
Zinc-Chloride, Rs. 23.
Magnesium-Chloride, Rs. 4-6.
Calcium-Chloride, Rs. 6.
Bicromate-soda, Rs. 45.
Bichromate-potash, Rs. 56.
Arabic-Gum, Rs. 41.
Farina-Dutch, Rs. 26 ready.
Farina-Dutch, Rs. 23 forward.
Sago-Flour, Rs. 13-12.
Brown-sugar-lead, Rs. 34.
Dextrino-Japanese, Rs. 36.
Dextrine-American, Rs. 23.
Sulphate of Alumina, Rs. 13.
Sodium-Sulphide, Rs. 23 for U. K.
Sodium-Sulphide, Rs. 15-8 for Japanese.
Sodium-Sulphide, Rs. 18 for English.
Caustic-Soda, Rs. 32 U.K.
Silicate of soda. Rs. 14.
Washing-soda, Rs. 8-4.
Acetic-acid, As. 10-6.
Bleaching-Powder, Rs. 23 for U. K.
China-Clay, Rs. 135 for English.
Alum-Chrome, Rs. 33.

MILL-STORES.

Healds, Rs. 2-2.
Reeds, As. 5.
Cotton-Banding, Rs. 1-2.
Tubuler-Banding, Rs. 2-0-6.
Picking-bands. Rs. 2-4.
Warper-Bobbins, Rs. 100 English.
Wareper-Bobbins, Rs. 55 Japanese.
Weft-Pirns, Rs. 7-8 Japanese.
Conical-Pirns, Rs. 5-12.
Ring-Rabbeth, Rs. 12-6.
Universal-Pirns, Rs. 6.
Roller-Cloth, Rs. 10-8, 18 oz.
Roller-Cloth, Rs. 9-13, 16 oz.
Lambeth-Rope, Rs. 2-1.
Weft-grates, Rs. 30.
Slubbing-Bobbins, Rs. 29.
Roving-Bobbins, Rs. 30.
Shuttles, Rs. 22, English.
Healds-Yard, Rs. 2-12.
Swell-Spring, Rs. 6.
Siring-Flannel, Rs. 4-8, 62 ins.
Siring-Flannel, Rs. 5-4, 72-ins.
Sizing-Flannel, Rs. 4-12, 68 ins.
Wire-Healds, Rs. 7.
Dobby-Harness, Rs. 33.

COLOUR-MARKET.

The quotations are as under:—
Alizarine, 20 per cent., Rs. 85—90 per cwt.
Congo-red, Rs. 2-4 per lb.
Benzo-Purpurine, Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta-Purpurine, Rs. 4 per lb.
Crysophirine, Rs. 5 per lb.
Malachite-Green, Rs. 7 per lb.
Methyl-violet, Rs. 6 per lb.
Madras-fast-red, Rs. 5-8 per lb.
Sulpher-Black, Rs. 1-4 per lb.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

FUTURE OF RLY. ADMINISTRATION.

CONFERENCE IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The Indian Railway Conference Association met to-day in the Committee Room of the Legislative Assembly under the presidency of Brigadier-General C. L. Magnaio, Agent to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Representatives of the various railways numbered about thirty. Besides other high officers, the Hon. Mr. Innes, Col. Waghorn and the Members of the Railway Board were also present.

Brigadier-General Magnaio, in opening the proceedings, made a lengthy speech in the course of which he said:

In his speech as President of this Association in 1910, Sir Lawless Hepper stated that he believed that the first essential for the cure of congestion lay in the more general adoption of a heavier goods train load and the more extended use of wagons of high capacity, and he drew attention to the impossibility of attaining this solution so long as the main lines of railways were hampered by antiquated locomotives of small tractive power, by wagons of low capacity and by permanent way and bridges which cannot carry a modern engine. The conclusion which Sir Lawless Hepper drew was the obvious one that the timely elimination of worn out and obsolete equipment is a vital factor in the development of railways. Sir Lawless Hepper's suggested cure can only be accepted in a general sense and must be carried too far, since the actual traffic situation is by no news identical on all railway systems.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

We are all directly interested in any changes in the constitution and functions of our direct controlling authority, the Railway Board. The present financial position in India has, no doubt, delayed the Government decision, but in the Legislative Assembly of the 25th September a resolution was carried favouring the recommendations of the Acworth Committee for a reconstitution of the Railway Board. I would like to draw attention to the criticisms of the Acworth Railway Committee on the detailed control exercised by the Railway Board under the existing system, and this point was referred to last year in the opening speech of the President of this Conference. We were then given grounds for hoping that there would be some change in the direction of a diminution of the detailed control exercised under the old system. During the past year, however, there has not been any indication of such reduction in control. In fact, in more than one direction in case of companies' lines at any rate, powers have been curtailed while sanction to estimate has not been always so readily accorded as in the past and increased detail has been called for in connection with certain accounts. We are not in a position to judge of the reasons, political or financial, or both, which have influenced the Railway Board in passing their orders, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging gratefully the generous help and advice in difficulties which they have so often extended to us. But I submit, both in the interests of efficiency and of that economy which is so vitally necessary at the time and which has been specially referred to us by the Railway Board, that a reduction in correspondence is most desirable and that such reduction can best be secured by the grant of more extensive powers by the abolition of any unnecessary particulars in the matter of accounts, and by a general relaxation of control over questions of local detail.

STATE VERSUS COMPANY.

The important question of the relative advantages of State as compared with company management is still under the consideration of Government, and the future of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways is being weighed in the balance. Public opinion in India is much divided over this question. It may be considered, and justly so, that this is a question of which the members of this Association are not in a position to express any impartial opinion, but the consequences of the Government decision are of such momentous interest to us all and affect some of us so closely that I feel some remarks on my part are justifiable. A very able expression of the views held by influential business men, views which are supported by carefully considered reason, has been presented in the reply submitted to Government by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The unfortunate financial results of State control in nearly all the principal countries of Europe as well as the similar results in South Africa and of temporary Government control in America give food for serious thought. It is true that, as pointed out by certain members of the Acworth Committee, the existing system of State management in India is not state management as properly understood but a reflex of company management, but should it be decided by Government to take over eventually the management of all company worked lines as their present contracts expire, it appears inevitable that the present system of State management could not be maintained and that this would tend to approximate more and more closely to the system in force elsewhere and I know of no reason for anticipating that the financial results of this in India would be any more favourable than in other countries.

DIFFICULTIES OF BOARD MANAGEMENT.

The scheme proposed by certain members of the Acworth Committee for company management under a board domiciled in India is doubtless open to criticism. To meet railway requirements a more elastic system of finance and a relaxation of Government control is desirable, and the difficulty of finding the required type of directors at all railway headquarters has, I think, been under estimated. Railways are a technical undertaking, and board directors who have no technical knowledge are likely to find themselves occasionally somewhat at sea and to add to their agents' work and anxieties. The Committee stated in their report that the proper functions of Government are to shape railway policy, to watch, think and plan and not to carry out routine duties. And the proposal of certain members of that Committee for so large a proportion of Government directors in the constitution of a company's boards in India are not easy to understand. A railway company should be permitted to be master in its own house and to direct its own local policy within such safeguards as Government may decide to be necessary.

An important proposal which was recommended by the Committee, and which is likely to take a practical shape in the near future, is the appointment of local advisory councils for each railway system. This proposal is one which we can all cordially welcome so long as the functions of these councils are no more than advisory, as has been provided for adequately in the rules approved by Government. It will always be useful to learn the opinions of practical businessmen, and their advice will often be valuable. Railways have been subjected lately to a good deal of adverse criticism, both by the public and in the Legislative Assembly. Much of this criticism is believed to be due to a lack of knowledge of the efforts made by railways to provide amenities for passengers and to the ignorance of railway limitations and difficulties. The free discussion of complaints and ventilation of ideas should do much to remove misunderstandings and foster public confidence in the genuine desire of all railway administrations to find an adequate and reasonable solution to the various problems of passenger convenience and efficient transporation.

LABOUR PROBLEM.

New legislation in regard to labour is under the consideration of Government in two directions which will affect railways very closely. One of these is the registration and protection of trade unions. This question has already received the careful consideration of all company's boards, and while they are in sympathy with the wish of Government that trade unions in India should develop on healthy lines, a note of warning has been sounded against any undue haste and the risk of making a mistake which afterwards it might be difficut to remedy. A somewhat similar warning against following too closely the legislation in England has been given by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and other kindred associations. The special conditions obtaining in this country require special measures, and it is essential to take a firm stand against the exploitation of railways for political purposes. Railways are important public utility undertakings, the working of which affect the interest of trade and the general welfare of the public. They cannot be classed in the same category as private institutions, e.g., engineering works, mills, etc. Any new legislation should include adequate safeguards against such action as "lightning strikes." It is understood that Government is examining this question. In regard to the settlement of strikes the force of public opinion and the good sense and good faith of the parties concerned should afford the best means of arriving at a satisfactory solution.

QUESTION OF RATES.

The report of the Indian Fiscal Commission has now been published. This favours the levy of customs duties on goods imported by Government. In the case of railway material, the effect of any increase in the import duties must be to limit the purchasing powers of railways in the case of store required for revenue purposes. Any increase in customs duties will increase working expenses, and any duties on material required for new works and paid for out of capital will become a part of the total railway capital outlay, the interest on which must be paid out of future revenue. These are questions, however, which concern Government more than railway companies, on account of Government's preponderating share in railways. The Commission has referred to the principles which govern the policy of railway rates. The complexity of these principles has been clearly explained in the report of the Rates Advisory Committee appointed in England in 1920 under the Ministry of Transport. This Committee points out that the total cost of service upon railways for the transport of merchandise and for the carriage of passengers cannot be allocated separately, and it follows that the aggregate cost to a railway of the carriage of its merchandise cannot be ascertained with certainty. It thus becomes impossible, except in rare cases, to ascertain even approximately the cost to a railway of the carriage of any particular commodity. They also give sound reasons for certain traffic which cannot bear its full share of the total sum to be raised by a railway goods rates should be carried at reduced rates, and they mention that this principle is accepted in all countries.

INCREASED CHARGES.

This Committee also point out that the task before any independent authority, such as the Rates Tribunal, is that of making such adjustments in railway charges as will not hinder the flow of traffic and yet will supply sufficient revenue to pay all expenses and provide at the same time a fair return upon the capital invested. This is equivalent to stating that railways must be worked on sound commercial lines in the same way as any other industrial or business undertaking. If railway charges be fixed so as to return a fair interest on railway capital, it is evident that either the railways must be closed or that instead of contributing a substantial amount to the general revenue of the country, as they have done generally in recent years, they will become a burdon on the tax-payer. Public capital would then cease to be attracted and the funds necessary to provide the full facilities so essential to India's industrial development would not be available, with the result that the general efficiency of the railways would be liable to be seriously impaired to the detriment of trade and the general welfare. Recommendations in favour of the appointment of a rate tribunal in India, similar to that appointed in England, were made in the report of the Acworth Committee They mentioned however that the law of railway rates is not a simple matter and that, so far as is known no lawyer in India has specialised in this subject. The views which I quote are the considered opinions of men with exceptional experience in dealing with this difficult question of rates, and must therefore be allowed their full weight. It is evident that the constitution of any rates tribunal and the regulations fixing its functions and jurisdictions will require the most careful consideration. The risk of permitting railway policy in the matter of rates to be influenced by industrial controversy or political consideration is, I trust, a remote one at the present time, but there are indications that such a risk does exist and it must not be lost sight of since any such interference would have far reaching results which must well be disastrous to the progress and development of the country.

STANDARDIZATION.

Turning to the subject included in the agenda, one very important question is the standardization, both of wagons and locomotives. In the case of wagons we have certain proposals before the Conference made by the Locomotive Superintendents Committee for standardsing important details. If these can be generally accepted it will facilitate the repair of stock while on foreign railways and assist us in moving another step forward towards more general standardization. In the case of locomotives the question is more complicated one. There are, in fact, two questions involved in this subject, viz., (1) the standardization of locomotive types and classes and (2) the standardization of component parts which are closely allied. We doubtless all agree in principle that the standardization of locomotive types is eminently desirable, but the problem of fixing upon satisfactory standard type designs suited to the general requirements of Indian railways is a big one. To obtain a satisfactory solution will probably necessitate both the appointment of a special committee assisted by a bridge engineer and the co-operation of consulting engineers and locomotive builders. I understand that the Railway Board propose that certain types of locomotives should be standardized for India, and that as few classes as possible of each type should be adopted by railway administrations in order to permit classes to be standardized whenever possible. The standardization of the details for such engine can then be considered while aiming at interchang ability of similar, details among the various classes and types. There is no objection to approved experiments, but the results, i.e., the experience gained, should be pooled. The question before the Conference is to decide whether we favour the appointment of a special committee and if so what the terms of reference to that Committee should be.

PRESENT SITUATION.

In conclusion, I wish to offer brief remarks on the general traffic situation. Last year was an unfortunate one for all railways owing to the trade depression and consequent falling off in almost all classes of traffic and also the continued abnormal rise in working expenses. In the current year we have brought into force certain enhanced passenger fares and goods rates have been raised. I have a detailed knowledge only of part of Southern India and although in the south we cannot claim to have a volume of trade comparable with that of the railway systems serving the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, yet we serve an enormous tract of country, a fact which is sometimes overlooked. It is too early as yet to judge of the effect of the enhancement of passenger fares, also it must be borne in mind that each year has its own special events and its individual general situation. There are various causes, religious, social and political, as well as the general conditions of the trade, which influence passenger traffic. From information so far available there has been some fall in passenger numbers and this fall is rather more marked on certain railways than on others. The travelling public is conservative and takes a little time to adjust itself to changes. In the south the figures for September have begun to show some recovery. On my own system it is the upper classes which have been most affected. There has been also some reduction in military and police traffic as compared with last year, and foreign trade continues very dull. We are beginning to experience some road competition in the shape of motor buses, which are proving popular for short journeys, and in August last year, we had the Malabar outbreak.

In the case of goods traffic on my own system the weight of goods carried shows little variation over last year, but further south the effect of the Malabar outbreak and trade depression still continues. From general information furnished to me the increase in goods rates does not appear to have influenced goods traffic adversely. The monsoon has been indifferent over a part of the Madras Presidency, but has been generally good in most other parts of India and should continue. If continental exchanges take a favourable turn, a considerable development in trade and consequently in railway traffic would undoubtedly result. Unfortunately, the political atmosphere in Europe is still far from peaceful, and while one may be hopeful of an improvement in the situation in the coming year, I do not think we can anticipate any important development in overseas trade for some time to come.

After the presidential speech, the Hon. Mr. Innes addressed the Conference. The Conference is proceeding and it is understood will last for about ten days.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Whether is very slighty disturbed off Konkan and nearly general rain has fallen there. Rainfall has been widespread in south Madras and North Burma. There have also been a few falls in Lower Burma, Orissa, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Crief amounts:—Monywa two inches, Maymyo a half, Myithyina and Cuttack threequarters, Aurangabad a half, Cochin three quarters, Tinnevelly one and half Salem and Cuddalore a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th October, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Ambala. Day temperature was below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal or lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear and at Mount Abu humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal or lower, than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.14 ins. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Veraval and Bhavnagar Para and in defect at Dwarka and in Central India West. Day temperature was above normal on the west Kathiawar coast; night temperature was above the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the western districts. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur and Saugor. Day temperature was below and night temperature was above the average at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Bombay and Ratnagiri respectively report 0.34 ins. and 0.17 ins. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and are clear or lightly clouded at other stations. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ appreciably from the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally in the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad. Poona reporting 0.25 ins., and Aurangabad 0.42 ins. Skies are moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon, Poona and Aurangabad and night temperature was above normal at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rain mostly associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general in south Malabar and the north Konkan and local in the north Bombay Deccan, north-west Hyderabad, south Gujarat and south-east Madras. The largest fall reported amounts to 0.73 ins. at Cochin. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and in the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, north-west Hyderabad and the west Central Provinces and are clear over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Present conditions are likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th October 1922.

Rainfall has decreased in the Bombay Deccan and increased in the south of the Peninsula. A new north-western disturbance is affecting the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Mysore and local in south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, the north Punjab, Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Rangoon half an inch; Lashio, Mysore one and a half; Kodaikanal three-quarters; Madura, Salem a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OF OCT. 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of Past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB—						
Rawalpindi	86	66	65		21	— 0.01
Amritsar	90	67	57		17	— 0.06
Jacobabad	95	70	69		6	— 0.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98	66	62		2.51	— 2.81
Meinpuri	90	66	56		2.90	+0 50
Jhansi	91	68	43		25	+2 44
Cawnpore	93	69	51		46.06	+12.12
Allahabad	90	68	56		43.91	+7.62
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	96	68	69		0	— 2 11
Karachi	90	69	81		1.17	— 4 15
Ajmer	94	62	31		12.75	— 6 25
Jaipur	93	60	45		16.23	— 2 84
Alwar	93	66	39		26 99	+2 09
Mount Abu	76	62	87		50 00	— 6 63
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Surat	91	68	73	0.14	40	+0 89
Ahmedabad	96	72	51		6	+0.33
Deesa	95	66	46		27	+0.3
Roshuch	89	68	81		27	+10 16
Indore	87	66	89		28	— 3.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86	61	74		28.82	+8.51
Saugor	87	64	42		25.21	+2.05
Hoshangabad	89	66	67		30	— 5.97
Khandwa	89	74	70	0.1	20.03	+1.46
Akola	90	71	65		20.80	+1 19
Amraoti	89	69	63		27 79	— 1 73
Nagpur	91	67	49		20 82	— 3 16
Chanda	90	64	62		24 82	+1 44
Raipur	86	66	66		44.13	+3 32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88	75	88	0.34	70.58	+1 60
Ratnagiri	90	73	79	0 17	0.57	+2 04
Marmugao	84	72	84	0.0	1 1	+20.1
Mysore	86	61	93	0.69	103.0	—3.30
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA—						
Malegaon	92	72	57	0.04	10.14	— 2 66
Ahmednagar	89	70	52		9.02	— 2 9
Poona	88	64	73	0 21	16.69	— 3 70
Sholapur	91	71	1	0.02	13 85	—11 0
Bijapur	87	69	76		7 16	— 3.42
Belgaum	83	66	71	0.04	24 00	— 3 9
Kolhapur	85	71	82	0.49	23 42	— 3.23
Hyderabad (Deccan)	89	60	1		25 66	— 7.91
Hyderabad	87	68	2		7.38	— 3.33
MALABAR AND SOUTH CANARA—						
Mangalore	87	74	76		120.7	+10 21
Calicut	83	69	87		122.6	+10 75
Cochin	87	74	73	0 73	74 21	+7 29
Colombo	86	75	85	0.01	15 74	— 8.47
MADRAS DECCAN (MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mangalore	89	76	76		120 60	— 9.80
Bellary	90	72	69		6 21	— 6 86
Cuddapah	88	67	66		12.42	— 7 1
Madras	88	69	81	0.06	11.87	— 7 13
Nandyrug	86	66	82		17.62	— 4 28
Kodaikanal	69	57	88	0.12	5.09	— 2 66
Pamban	83	76	77		2 94	— 5 14
Negapatam	88	74	69	0.20	18.43	+0 36

PRESIDENCY JAIL OUTBREAK.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Mr. E. H. Keays officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate is holding a magisterial enquiry into the presidency jail outbreak, which took place on the 1st October.

Dr. H. A. Young Superintendent deposed that he found the convicts most rebellious and discipline practically nil. On the 30th September a prisoner made a statement to an assistant jailor saying that he had heard six prisoners planning another mutiny. This statement was sent to the Inspector-General of Prisons. Next morning the witness heard the report of trouble and proceeded with a warder guard to the jail jute mill, which was full of prisoners armed with weapons. The witness ordered them to go away otherwise they would be shot. The prisoners did not take any notice of it and went on shouting. The warder guard opened fire. The witness had given no orders and tried to stop him from firing. The guard fired into the air and ground but not on the prisoners. Firing continued for about three munites. He could not say how many rounds were fired. The witness who was unarmed then took a musket from a warder. When the prisoners who had taken shelter inside the jute mill, continued Dr. Young, saw the guard firing they began to throw weights and briskbats at the witness and the warders. While this was going on Dr. Colston, Police Superintendent, with 20 men arrived, but before that the jute mill had been set on fire. Mr. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police who had then arrived then entered the jute mill and was struck with a brickbat on the head. Police reinforcements then arrived and prisoners were brought under control and the situation became easy. There was no firing after the witness had taken the musket from the warder. The witness saw the prisoner Abdur Rahman who is supposed to be the cause of the outbreak brandishing his splints. The witness had ordered Abdur Rahman on the morning of the 30th September to be placed in splints with the object of finding whether he was a malingerer. He complained of plain in his knees and the splint would ease him. Proceeding Dr. Young said that two jammadars and four prisoners were wounded. The witness had certain portion of the workshop dug up and found weapons and intoxicants buried.

A JAILOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. E. M. Upson, Jailor, deposed that upto the 21st December discipline in the jail was excellent, but from influx of non-cooperators into the jail discipline became worse. The witness was on leave at the time of the first serious outbreak. On his return the witness found warders nervous and afraid of prisoners. On the day of the outbreak he saw about 400 prisoners in the the yard. They were not all armed. He told them to disperse. About 100 prisoners armed with iron bars refused to obey. While Dr. Young was telling prisoners to go back some one had fired and others followed. Dr. Young had tried to stop them. About a dozen shots were fired. Prisoners threw missiles at them before firing commenced. No order was given to fire. Firing was desultory. The guards had obviously lost their heads. Firing was in the air. The witness saw no one drop. Dr. Young directed some warders to go up on the terrace overlooking the Jail where the jute mills were. A few shots were fired from there. Mr. Colston had told the witness to go to the terrace and compel the warders to stop firing. The witness ordered them to cease firing and after that firing was altogether stopped. Later the witness found 20 rounds of blank, 23 buck and 69 of bell had been fired. Before firing the attitude of prisoners was very threating.

Dr. Hemchandra Chakravarty senior sub-Assistant Surgeon in-charge of the jail hospital and 25 other witnesses were also examined and they in fact corroborated the statements of the previous witnesses.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay Oct. 10th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 n.m. 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.934
Temperature of Air — Degrees	82.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8
Dew Point	74.4
Relative Humidity of Air	0.770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.5
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0
Minimum do do	77.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, ENE, ESE, WNW
Movement of Wind do	172
Fall of Rain	0.17
Total hrs. of Sunshine	6.17
Do. do. Mean	10.10
Additional fall of rain up to 8 p.m.	0.00

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

Oct. 11.

S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh.

S S Soudan, Collyer, Shanghai.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S City of Hankow, Mason, Karachi.

S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

S S Limax, Roberts, Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Chenab for Calcutta.

Steamer Warora, for Persian Gulf.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, five tons, Captain F A Grace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Soudan:—The P and O S N Coy's China mail steamer Soudan, 4218 tons, Captain Collyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1577 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Hankow:—The City Line steamer City of Hankow, 4765 tons, Captain E Mason, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 11.

S S Rajah from Java. Agents:—Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd.:—2 cases quinine; 50 boxes Sample of sugar, 69,561 bags sugar.

S S Narkunda from London. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—50 boxes bar gold, 17 boxes Dollars, 50 bags gum Arabic, 5 cases Motor car, 6 cases Motor tubes, 60 bundles Motor tyres, 534 bars Silver, 3 boxes Sovereigns.

S S East Cape from Calcutta via Colombo. Agents:—Kerr Steamship Co Inc. New York: 10 packets Coils rope and shackles.

EXPORTS.

October 11.

S S Delta for London—250 cwts Kishnis V Vishnoo; 50 cwts Kishnis C Jivanlal & Co; 3,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 7 cwts bristles Coutts & Co; 100 cwts Sultana E Virji & Co; 17 bales woollen carpets Grindlay & Co; 50 bales tanned cowhides E Ahmamoomed; 10 bales tanned goat skins E Ahmamoomed; 2 bales woollen carpets A Azamoon; 2 bales woollen carpets H A Ammoon; 15 bundles lamb skin for furs H A Ammoon; 18 bales woollen carpets M M & Co.

S S Delta for Dundee—2,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Delta for New York—200 cwts coriander seed S Gordhan & Sons.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—71 bales wool raw G Tulmahal; 115 bales wool raw D Kundanmal; 120 bales wool raw V Comersey; 90 bales wool raw C Ramsurup; 16 bales wool raw C Chaganmal; 31 bales wool raw M Bania; 105 bales wool raw K Veerchand; 46 bales wool raw C Kunjlal; 9 bales wool raw H Balkisondas; 62 bales wool raw K Nekhahdas; 40 bales wool raw J Kara; 250 bales cotton fly T H Vasa; 1,000 cwts myrabolams E F Campbell & Co Ltd; 54 bales wool E F Campbell & Co Ltd; 211 bales cotton E F Campbell & Co Ltd; 30 bales wool raw H Balkisondas; 200 bales African raw cotton B Ambalal & Co.

S S Massilia for New York—27 bales wool raw M H Destooli.

S S Massilia for Marseilles—200 cwts mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S City of Simla for Liverpool—84 bales wool raw The Bombay Co Ltd; 4,000 cwts cotton seed Volkart Bros; 1,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co Ltd.

S S Ischia for Genoa—1,308 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 1,200 cwts. linseed Ralli Bros.

S S East Cape for Boston—2 bales woolen carpets M M & Co.

S S Trelevan for Hamburg—1 bale cotton fly S Gordhan & Sons.

S S Kamakura Maru for Kobe—1,000 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha Ltd; 1,000 bales raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe—2,250 bales raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Yokohama—500 bales African cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Indian Industrial and Khadi Exhibition, Madhav Bag 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m.
FRIDAY, Oct. 13.
The Indian Industrial and Khadi Exhibition, Madhav Bag, 9 to 11 a.m., 3 to 9 p.m.
Public meeting at Madhav Bag. Subject: Local Self-Government. 9-0 p.m., Mr. B. F. Bharucha to preside.
SATURDAY, Oct. 14
The Indian Industrial and Khadi Exhibition, Madhav Bag, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m.
Celebration of Akbar's Jayanti. Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.
The s.s. "Macedonia" wwith the English mails saves at p.m
The s.s. "Kassmir" with the mails of Sept. 28th expected to arrive at 6 a.m

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Fourth annual gathering of the Parel High School. (See under "to-day's meetings.")

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail steamer "Malwa" which left Bombay on the 16th September, arrived in London on Sunday, the 8th instant.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

The results of the Preliminary Scientific Examination will be declared at the University at 1 p.m. on Wednesday the 18th October 1922, instead of on Thursday, the 26th idem, as previously announced.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—
One pair of Indian Sloth Bear (Melursus ursinus) by Mr. Maneckji Cawasji Petit.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hony. Secretary writes that the contributions to the School upto 19th October amount to Rs. 4,39,991-13-11.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

We are asked to state that applications duly signed from members of the Committee from election as its representatives to the Provincial Congress Committee will be received upto the 17th instant, at the office of Committee, 191, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Written Examination of the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association was held on Saturday, the 7th inst. and the Oral on Monday, the 9th instant. Seven students appeared for the Examination of which the following four have successfully passed the Examination:—
1 Mr A. S. Chavva, 2 Mr. L. C. Rovadu, 3 Mr. K. T. Sawant, 4 Mr. Shaikh Musa Usman.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The fourth annual gathering of the Parel High School of the Gokhale Education Society will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) and (to-morrow) Friday.
To-day there will be a public performance of Pralhad-Jayanti a drama by Mr. Ghaisas. Time 8 p.m. place-Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel.
Prices for tickets are:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1½, 1, As. 8 and 4.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned sixth ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at Krishna Building and subsequent days till the work of the Committee is completed.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS,

DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Institute a grand Variety Entertainment will be held on Saturday next (14th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of Dr. Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar.

BOMBAY NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

A public meeting under the auspices of this Party will be held at Madhava Baug to-morrow (Friday), at 9 p.m. (B.T.) at which Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Nariman, Motivala Dr. Velkar, Dr. Vora and others will speak on Local Self-Government, Mr. B. F. Bharucha will preside.

COMPANY MEETING.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday at 2-30 p.m. at the Company's registered office, No. 11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, presiding.
The following resolutions were moved and adopted unanimously:—
1. That the Valuation Report of Mr. W. G. Barrett, F. I. A. the Consulting Actuary, for the Fifth Quinquennium ending 28th February 1922, shewing a surplus of Rs. 9,67,893 be and is hereby received and adopted.
2. That, out of the surplus of Rs. 9,67,893, the sum of Rs. 6,48,796 be allotted to all With-Profit Assurance in force on the 28th February 1922 as a Reversionary Bonus at the rate of one-half per cent of the sum assured (excluding existing bonuses) in respect of each year's premium due and paid or assumed to have been paid during the preceding five years, that the sum of Rs. 72,088 be allotted to Shareholders and paid as a Bonus at the rate of 30 per cent per annum on the paid-up Capital during the five years commencing 1st March 1922, that the sum of Rs. 7,325 be allotted, as a Bonus equal to one month's salary to the Officers and Staff and that the balance of Rs. 2,39,684 be carried forward undivided.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

At the Excelsior Theatre another of the popular Gilbert and Sullivan Operas "The Pirates of Penzance" which was played before H. E. the Governor on Tuesday, was repeated last night. The whole cast worked well together and each made the most of his or her particular part. The result was a splendid evening's entertainment of mirth and song. The outstanding figure of the evening was Mr. Charles Workman, his impersonation of Major General Starley stamping him as an actor and humourist of the first order. He was justly proud of his several pretty daughters of whom Miss Patty Russell by her grace and daintiness, both in acting and singing, was most charming. Mr. John Ralston as the King of a crowd of swashbuckling pirates was quite in keeping with his part.
"The Yeoman of the Guard" which was witnessed by H. E. the Governor on Monday night is being staged to-night.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE LED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday afternoon before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, charged the Company with having made default in complying with requirements of section 131 of the Indian Companies Act read with section 132 of the same Act was again called on for hearing.
Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. E. C. B. Ackworth, solicitor of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, defended the respondent company.
At the outset the Magistrate enquired of Mr. Nariman as to where the auditors' report was.
Mr. Nariman said that it was attached to the balance-sheet.
Magistrate:—"Your complaint is that the report was not read out?"
Mr. Nariman:—"The law requires that it should be read out."
The Magistrate said that there were two outstanding questions to be considered viz. (1) whether the report was read at the meeting and (2) whether it was in the form "F" as prescribed by law.
At this stage Mr. Ackworth said that he wanted to call Mr. Coke, the Chartered Accountant as a witness in the case, but he had just received a letter to the effect that he would not be able to attend the Court as he was down with fever.
Mr. Nariman said that if his learned friend wanted an adjournment he would have no objection.
Mr. Ackworth said that he did not wish to have the case adjourned but he wanted to make that point clear before they proceeded further. The main point to be considered was whether the auditors' report was read or not at the general meeting. If that appeared to His Worship satisfactory then certainly the Company should be acquitted on that charge.
Magistrate:—"Mr. Ackworth I don't follow your argument——".
Mr. Ackworth (interrupting) said that there was the charge under section 131 in which there was a great deal of argument. "But let us deal with section 137" said he.
The Magistrate said that there could be only one charge and that was under section 131.
Mr. Ackworth said that there were two things to be considered. The first was that the Company did not read the report before the meeting. The second thing was whether it was in conformity with the law. He was greatly handicapped by not having in the Court his Chartered Accountant to prove those points.
The Magistrate said that section 131 should be read with section 132.. He wanted to proceed strictly according to Criminal Procedure Code.
Mr. Ackworth, next said that in this case the Company was the accused.
Mr. Nariman said that the summonses were issued against Mr. R. D. Tata.
The Magistrate:—"I want to know whether the Company is guilty of the charge or not."
Mr. Nariman, at this stage, remarked that that was the way in which his learned friend wanted to finish the case in ten minutes. The summonses were signed by Mr. Sethna.
The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna was, then, explained the charges and asked whether he pleaded guilty to it.
Mr. Sethna pleaded not guilty to both the charges.
The case was, then, proceeded with.

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Parsaram D. Shamdasani said, he was a banker and an accountant for the last 15 years. He had audited the accounts of the Sind Municipality for 15 years. He had various testimonials from Government. He came to Bombay in 1907 as manager of Indian Specie Bank. He, then, became a branch manager of the Tata Bank on 1st December 1918. He was in charge of the bank for three years and a half. He inspected the branch of the Bank and made startling disclosures. His report was damaging to the Europeans. He was a shareholder of Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Tata Bank. He severed his connections with the Bank in May 1922. He attended the Tata Iron and Steel Company's meeting on the 24th of August 1922 held at Naosari Building. The meeting was presided over by Sir Dorab Tata. The meeting was thickly crowded and uproarious on account of the grievances of shareholders. The notice for the meeting was read by Mr. Iyer. The auditor's report was not read at the meeting. He, then, rose to a point of order before the Chairman's speech. He warned the directors that the Balance sheet was not drawn up according to law. He gave a typed copy of his grievances to the chairman. His point of order was ruled out of order. The directors were present at the meeting. The chairman, then, read out his speech and the meeting then terminated. Immediately after the speech he put 12 questions pertaining to window-dressing to the chairman. The meeting continued to be uproarious all along. It took him about five minutes to read his point of order.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr Ackworth witness said Mr. Ackworth was present at the meeting and seated just behind him. The chairman asked him to take his seat when he raised his point of order and he refused to sit down. Eventually the chairman allowed him to read his point of order on the insistence of some shareholders. After consulting Mr. Ackworth the chairman gave a reply to the point of order. He did not see Mr. Ackworth hand over the balance sheet to Sir Dorab Tata. Sir Dorab did not read the auditors' report. He did know the law before he attended the meeting that the auditors' report was to be read before the meeting. He did not suggest at the meeting that the auditors' report be read. He had severed his connection with the Tata Industrial Bank. He was not dismissed from the Tata Industrial Bank. He did not receive a letter of dismissal from the Bank. (Here the letter dated 5th May 1922 was read out by Mr. Ackworth). It was the termination of his agreement and not dismissal. He did not take proceedings against the Bank. He was in the Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd. Previous to its liquidation he was not branch manager of the Indian Specie Bank, Hyderabad (Sind), but he was their travelling Agent in 1907. He was not dismissed from the Specie Bank. He was, then, in the employ of Bombay Merchants' Bank. He exercised his rights as a shareholder at the meeting of the Tata Bank. He also attended the meeting of New India Assurance Co. Ltd. The meeting was uproarious. He also raised points of order at that meeting. The chairman of the Company had also signed the balance sheet. He joined the name of Mr. R. D. Tata in the summons not with a view to annoy him, but because he had signed the balance sheet.
Mr. Ackworth:—"Did you get your information published in the "Bombay Chronicle."
Magistrate:—"Mr. Ackworth, we have got nothing to do with the newspapers. I object to that question being put to the witness."
Continuing the witness said he had been a shareholder of the Company since 1918. He had not attended its previous meetings. He had read the balance sheet.
Re-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said that construction items should have been mentioned separately in the report. The details of the items are given in the information.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Cursetji Sethna, the accused was then, put in the box. He said he was one of the directors of the Company in question. He was present at the annual meeting held on the 24th of August. Before the chairman commenced the business, Mr. Shamdasani the complainant raised several points of order and particularly complained that the auditors' report was not read out at the meeting. The Company's solicitor, Mr. Ackworth asked the chairman to do so and the chairman did read out the auditors report in full. As regards the balance sheet he said as a director that they (directors) used to rely on the Company's officials, i.e. the Secretary or Agents to prepare the balance sheets in terms of the requirements of the law and on seeing the printed balance sheet in that case he said as a business man and as a director of at least 25 concerns that he had no reason to think that they had not complied with the law. His opinion was that they had fully complied with the law.
Mr. John C. Peterson, Managing Agent of the Tata Sons Co. said the auditors' report attached to the balance sheet was read out at the meeting.
Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness read an extract from the minutes of the Company's minute-book stating "Mr. P. D. Shamdasani rose to a point of order on the ground that the balance sheet was not in conformity with the provisions of the Company's Act. The chairman ruled Mr. Shamdasani out of order and referred him to the report of the auditors which he read." He had not read the complaint. Mr. Shamdasani was told to call at the office with a view to have his points cleared up. The object of Mr. Shamdasani's points of order was to create a disturbance at the meeting. He had an experience of the Tata Iron and Steel Company for the last three years. A portion of the report had been drafted by witness. There are no debts due to the directors.
After the above witness had been examined, His Worship said he would allow only quarter of an hour for the examination of Mr. Coke.
Mr. Ackworth objecting said whether His Worship was going to hear the case or not. He did not think that His Worship would fine the Company and then make him (Mr. Ackworth) approach the High Court with a view to have it set aside. His Worship was going to give him a quarter of an hour for the examination of Mr. Coke who was down with fever.
The Magistrate said that Mr. Ackworth should not misunderstand him. Such cases were to be heard most summarily.
After some further discussion the case was adjourned to Tuesday next at 3-30.

MR. E. A. PEERBHOY'S CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Khen charged (1) Mohamedalli Kakimji, (2) Roshanalli Mohomedalli, and (3) Esmailji Tyeballi, three Bohra merchants with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting with a deadly weapon, the common object of which was to cause grievous hurt to Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy on August 23, as a sequel to the complaint filed in the Police Court by him in connection with the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Sanatarium.
Inspector Finan prosecuted while Mr. Saher bar-at-law, with Mr. Kanuga, and Mr. Bhave, pleaders, appeared for the complainant. Messrs. Nariman and Yusufalli, pleaders, defended the first accused and Mr. Saraaf, pleader, the second and Mr. Kamat, pleader, the third accused.
Further hearing was proceeded with on Wednesday.
The charges were framed against all the accused under sections 147, 326 and 114 I.P.C., viz. rioting, causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and abetment. The accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges.
Inspector Klien (recalled) cross-examined by Mr. Binning said the first identification in respect of accused No. 1 was on the 29th of August last at the Police Station. He had another identification of accused Nos. 2 and 3 at the Police Station on the 18th of September. Then there were two more identifications of accused Nos. 2 and 3. Mr. Wadia came to identify on the 23rd. Accused No. 2 made a complaint to him about people who were unable to see him. He had kept the accused No. 2 in the Enquiry room. The complaint was also made that the 'Mehta' had walked right into the enquiry room.
Sorabji A. Wadia (recalled) cross-examined by Mr. Nariman said he first saw the knuckle-duster on the 29th August last at the Police Station. Somebody in the crowd said that accused No. 1 had something in his pocket. On his suspicion the policeman searched accused No. 1.
Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said he was not asked to identify accused No. 2 at the Police Station. He had seen the knucle-duster for the first time.
Cross-examined by Mr. Kamat, witness said he had not seen anybody in the crowd wearing a faize cap.
The case was, then, adjourned till to-day.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. R. Setalvad, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Shead charged Krieston Jensen, a Dane employed as a chief steward on the s.s. "Selma City," with cheating Joseph Finkelstein, a mate steward on the same ship in respect of 800 dollars on the 6th instant.
Inspector Finan prosecuted while the accused was undefended.
Inspector Finan produced the sanction given by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the prosecution of the accused under the power vested in him by section 3 of the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, 1898.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The evidence showed that the accused was the Chief Steward of the s.s. "Selma City" which sailed from New Orleano. The complainant was the mate steward on board the ship. The complainant gave the accused 800 dollars for safe custody and the accused passed him a receipt. Subsequently the complainant asked for his money. The accused did not produce any but told him that he would pay him 700 and odd dollars and Rs. 25 in Indian money. The complainant wanted the whole amount of 800 dollars. At this time the accused had not produced any money. The ship arrived in Bombay harbour on the 5th instant. The complainant repeatedly demanded the money. On the morning of the 6th the accused told the complainant that if he signed a receipt, he would pay him the money. Upon this, the complainant, who as the evidence showed, could not read English and would barely sign his name, signed the receipt. No sooner did the complainant sign the receipt than the accused turned round and told him that he had paid the money and defied the complainant to do his worst. The matter was reported to the Captain. Ultimately, the matter was placed before the police.
The Magistrate after setting out the facts said no doubt the facts showed that an offence in respect of the 800 dollars had been committed by the accused but as it had not been committed within the Territorial Waters of H. M.'s Dominions, that Court had no jurisdiction to try it. However, the fact showed that the offence of cheating had been committed within Bombay Harbour.
The accused pleaded not guilty and maintained that he had paid the amount at the time he obtained the receipt from the complainant in Bombay harbour on the morning in question.
His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer a further term of six months. If the fine be recovered, the whole of it was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

DEATH FROM BURNING.

A fatal accident resulting in the death of Mrs. Pushpabai Champaklal Dalal, aged 21, daughter-in-law of Mr. Davidas Motiram Dalal, Solicitor, while lighting a gas stove occurred on Tuesday afternoon. It appeared that the deceased lady lived with her husband and family on the third floor of a house at Bhuleshwar. On Tuesday afternoon she lighted a gas stove to prepare tea and bent over it in order to pick up a water pot when her 'saree' caught fire. Immediately medical assistance was rendered at home. She refused to go to a hospital and died at 11 p.m. the same day as a result of the injury sustained.

ENVER NOT DEAD.

A well-known Bombay firm wrote to its German constituents, on September 22nd requesting them to inform the former about the truth or otherwise in the rumour of Enver Pasha's death. The firm in question has received a telegraphic message dated 11th instant, which says that he is alive.

BENGAL FLOODS.

OFFICAL EFFORTS TO ALLEVIATE DISTRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DARJEELING, Oct. 11.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, observed in the course of a message with regard to the recent flood in North Bengal:—
"I have heard with greatest distress of the serious floods which have ocurred in Rajshahi division and immediately on receiving the news I instituted enquiries as to the extent of calamity and resources of the Government to deal with it. Owing to the interruption of communications only telegraphic information was available for some days, but I learnt that the Collectors of Rajshahi and Bogra were on the spot and had undertaken relief operations. They were authorised by telegrams to initiate whatever action was necessary and asked to send in estimates of the financial assistance they required. The funds which they have asked for have since been placed at their disposal.
In conclusion I desire to assure the public that the attention of Government will be directed to the causes of these recurring floods and expert advice will be taken as to the best means of reducing the danger of their recurrence in the future.

AGENDA FOR C. K. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Oct. 11.

The proposal to offer an aeroplane to Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha made by the Calcutta Khilafat Committee will be considered by the Central Khilafat Committee at its next meeting which will be held in Delhi on the 17th instant. At the same meeting after formal confirmation of the election of Dr. Ansari as President of the forthcoming Gaya Khilafat Conference, the Committee will discuss a resolution recommending the transfer of the offices, press, etc., of the Central Khilafat Committee from Bombay to a most central place to be located in Delhi.

MULTAN RIOT TRIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MULTAN, Oct.11.

The hearing of the Muharram riot cases has commenced here at the court of Mr. Bull Special Magistrate. Mr. Ralli, Officiating Legal Remembrancer, Punjab, appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by various local pleaders. In the case of Crown vs. Razia Mahomed Bux and others under sections 397 and 436 I. P. C., Mr. Girdhari Lal, Barrister, made a long statement as to the incidents in the riots and how his house was attacked and he himself was assaulted. His cross-examination continues.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday. Dr. M. C. Javle presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. P. V. Joglekar complaining of the insanitary condition of the approach road to the down platform of the G. I. P. Railway, Dadar Station, and stating that passengers were not admitted at night time on the platform until the arrival of the train and had to wait for hours on the road, and as there were no sanitary conveniences there they fouled the road.
To this the agent had written that the booking office at Dadar was open throughout the 24 hours and there was no restriction on passengers purchasing tickets and going into the waiting sheds on platform, also making use of the conveniences provided at the station.
The Commissioner had written thatt the arrangements had already been made and the nuisance had since abated.
The letter was forwarded to the Corporation recommending that the applicant be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.
Dr. R. T. Nariman moved that in view of the very dusty streets and the frequent dust storms in the city, it was desirable to water the roads or some heavy oil should be spread over them; the Municipal Commissioner was to inform the Committee of the steps taken by him.
The resolution was adopted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The market was depressed in all the sections to-day, Howrahs at the close were no better than Rs. 42, other jute shares have been completely neglected. Coals and cottons showed practically no change in prices but business was on a very meagre scale. With exceptions of Indian Iron and Steel and British India Corporation ordinary and deferred most industrials had sellers. Good tea shares were in demand, Bishnauth being asked for up to Ds. 11-4. Imperial Banks were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—
Bank:—Calcutta Industrial Bank 8 discount s.l., Imperial Bank (conty) 360 s.l.
Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 69, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway rebate 63, Sara Sirajgunge Railway 65.
Jute:—Birla (pref- 54.8 s.l., Century 1012, Clive 30.8, Craig 7.8., Gouripore 593 s.l., Howrah 42, Kanknarrah 420, Lansdowne 237 s.l., Northbrook 53-8, Reliance 42.
Cotton: Dunbar 300, Kesoram 10-8.
Coal:—Bhalgora 11-4, Gopalichuck 13, Satheram 9-12 xd.d., West Jamuria 9-8.
Miscelaneous,—Bengal Bridge and Bolt 7-8, Burn and Co. 7 per cent (pref) 100, Indian Iron and Steel 52, Kumardhubi Engineering 5, Marshall's India Ltd. 6-8, Associated Hotels (pref) 58 s.o.l., British India Corporation (defd) 17-12 s.l., Burma Finance and Mining 2-14, Madar Theatres 0-12, British Ceylon Corporation 4-12,

"SUFFERING MOPLAHS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. A. P. C. Kidav has written a long letter to you criticising my article for the Sunday Supplement some days ago. It is not my business to enter into any controversies on the nature indulged in by Mr. Kidav, for I am too occupied with other work, but as his letter contains some very grave allegations, I hope you will not refuse me the indulgence of your columns to make some very brief remarks.
(1) He talks of the "Suffering Hindus of Malabar" as "worse" than the Moplahs and that "Hindus are dying by slow degrees for want of sufficient food," and "are exposed to all sorts of difficulties (sic); their houses or properties either burned or looted," and asks why the Jamiat does not extend a helping hand to them. Now in reply I humbly beg to submit that the Jamiat has never tried to mitigate the wrong done by the Moplahs or to exonerate them from the guilt of their mad action. Still less has the Jamiat ever tried to underrate the sufferings of our Hindu brethern. But surely no impartial observer will for one moment allege that the Hindus of Malabar are in a worse plight than the Moplahs. Government has been and is helping the Hindus calling in all its laws to their aid. Seven hundred thousand rupees have been spent on their relief. Congress Committee sanctioned Rs 1,60,000/- for Malabar relief which was practically spent on the Hindus. Malabar Reconstruction Committee has done all it could do to alleviate their sufferings. Even the Jamiat has never hesitated to extend a helping hand to our afflicted Hindu brethern. More than 200 Hindu families received rations at one time from the Jamiat. I intend to publish all these details for public information which will amply show how the Hindus of Malabar "have been neglected" and the Moplahs "cared for."
(2) Mr. Kidav makes material out of a mistake of print to let his rhetoric flow. The village referred to in my last appeal was Manapadam and not Malapuram. Manapadam is a village 4 miles from Nelambur. I am prepared to prove every word of my statement. Mr. Kidav or any gentleman can accompany me to that village and see the tomb of that woman. He can ask those men of Nelambur who went to perform the burial rites. The event is still living in the memory of hundreds of Nelambur people.
To quote another instance—One woman died in Tirkilent in Vindur Imsham (District). Her corpse lay there, with no Muslim male to take its care. At last the Muslim women engaged a Hindu who came to Nelambur in our camp and one of our relief workers went and performed her burial. I can quote scores of such instances. But this is not the time for details.
(3) As for my allegations that some Hindus raided the houses of Muslim women at night time and committed most shameful acts. I can only say that even at the time of writing two cases of rape are being tried in this district and one case in Kootampara. In this case there was not a single Moslem male adult in the village. I can quote at least one hundred such instances but this is not the time to recall past misdeeds and fan racial bitterness.
In the end I must frankly say that one-sided and coloured communiques of Government, the hue and cry of the Hindu Press, and mischievously false reports, so widely circulated by the Malabar Reconstruction Committee and the Arya Samaj have all combined to paint the Moplah as a real devil incarnate and something so utterly corrupt and black as to be unworthy of treading the face of our globe and have stifled his wails of distress to such an extent that they have actually blinded the public from realising that they have been unconsciously helping in the strangling of a brave and generous but misguided nation by withholding their support to allay their distress. I appeal to all my countrymen, Hindus and Muslims alike, to face facts and not let pernicious people sow a seed of discord amongst them. Let us apportion the guilt and chastise the culprit, but let us not be swayed by a spirit of vendetta and inflict punishment quite out of proportion to the wrong done. Let us on the contrary be ready to forgive and forget the past and help to make the Moplah a true citizen of a free and united India for which we are all working.—Yours etc.,
MOHYEDDIN AHMAD.
J. D. T. I. Relief Camp,
Goldsmith Road,
Calicut.

ARTICLED CLERK'S EXAMINATION.

The following have been successful in the Articled Clerks' Examination:—
Mr. M. B. Jhaweri, Mr. Jaswantlal R. Shah, Mr. N. A. Gokwala, Mr. Ganpatrao Bhaskar Patha, Mr. Jayantilal K. Mody, Mr. Nasserwanji K. Sahiyar, Mr. Sukhwantlal N. Nanawati, Mr. Framroze N. Bansha, Mr. M. R. Shankersett, Mr. K. V. Mulgaonkar, Mr. C. N. Shah, Mr. Odhawji Dhanji Shah, Mr. H. J. Parekh, Mr. Jagjivandas D. Parekh, Mr. Keshavnath S. Rele, Mr. Harischander K. Kothare, and Mr. Framji Jamshedji Jeshiya.

A correspondent wires under date October 9th:—The first Dharwar District Khilafat Conference met at Ranebennur on the 8th October instead on the 7th as the rains prevented the proceedings. Moulana Moulvi Abdul Aleem Sahib Siddiqui presided. Delegates from different Khilafat Committees of the District had come in good numbers. The conference supported every word of Seth Chotani's cable to Mr. Lloyd George.

Assam Saws 4-12, Carew and Co., 40, Cawnpore Sugar 36-8 s.l., Murree Brewery 166.
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SEVENTH GANDHI DAY.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Seventh Gandhi Day is to be closely followed by the Diwali Holidays and ought to be observed in some remarkable way. Mahatma Gandhi maintained that so long as the curse of untouchability was not removed from India, India would not get Swaraj. Mr. Rajagopalachariar has pointed out the urgency of this question in the columns of "Young India" of 5th October. Unfortunately Swami Sraddhanand is now doing time and in him is imprisoned that Indian who, after the Mahatma, had the most courage and the capacity to tackle this problem, for the period of a whole year. The Seventh Gandhi Day could not be better observed than by inaugurating some actual and tangible work in the direction of the removal of untouchability. It is a pity it was thrust into the back-ground during the Gandhi Birthday week. However, better late than never and a positive and tangible beginning should be made on the Seventh Gandhi Day which is immediately followed by Diwali.
Swami Sraddhanand elected the secretary of the A. I. C. C. to raise a fund of Rs. 5,00,000 for this purpose only. In his absence, let the Congress leaders of every place put their shoulders to the wheel and make their own a duty which he was going to perform for his countrymen. The best evidence of any nation's ability is the supply of the necessary persons to occupy posts made vacant by the arbitrary or forcible action of the opponent. Swami Sraddhanand's work should not suffer on account of it. During Diwali there is a day (which this year falls on 20th instant) of worshipping the Goddess of Wealth. Let everybody who worships that Goddess contribute that evening to the "Untouchability Fund." Much money is exported abroad in various forms for purchase of fineries, which are almost all foreign, in illumination and in firing crackers. Let an appeal go forth that in this first year of Mahatmaji's incarceration, these should be reduced to the minimum and out of the savings so effected a part should be contributed to the "Untouchability Fund." Let the organised attempt be designed and launched on the 18th of October the Seventh Gandhi Day.—Yours, etc.
P. R. LELE.

ALL-INDIA CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT GOA IN DECEMBER.

Mr. Alex. A. Pais, General Secretary All-India Catholic Conference, Nesbit Road, Mazgaon, Bombay, writes to us:—
At the All-India Catholic Conference held at Bombay in December last it was proposed that the next Conference should be held at Calcutta. Owing to the celebration of the tercentenary of the Canonisation of St. Francis Xavier and the proposed exposition of the Saint's body in December next it has been suggested that Goa would be the most convenient locality for the assembly of the Conference. The Calcutta Delegates at whose invitation the Conference was to have been held at Calcutta and His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta are both in favour of Goa and the Patriarch of the East Indies has approved of the arrangement. It is therefore proposed to hold the next Conference at Goa in December next, the exact dates being fixed hereafter.
In accordance with the provisional constitution adopted at the last Conference, Diocesan Committees are being organised and it is proposed to invite the representatives of all the interests concerned. It is hoped that there will be a better response than on the last occasion. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the Delegates if timely notice of their requirements is sent to the Secretary. The proposed arrangements will be notified hereafter. Each Delegate will be expected to meet the cost of his deputation and pay a sum of Rs. 10 towards the general expenses of the Conference and in return will be entitled to a copy of all the papers contributed and of the proceedings of the Conference.
The subjects to be taken up at the Conference have reference to the promotion of the civic, social, and economic welfare of the Catholics of India, Burma and Ceylon and will not trench on religious or ecclesiastical matters. The underlying idea of the Conference is organisation and co-ordination of lay activities so that with our combined strength we may get the best results, make our voice more effective and accelerate the rate of our progress by using all our resources to the best advantage.
Persons in different Dioceses are requested to contribute papers expressing their views and to make practical suggestions. Individual opinions will thus be placed before and receive the mature consideration of the Conference and ample opportunities will be afforded for discussion of the proposals. The papers will be circulated to the Delegates before the Conference meets and will be referred to Subject Committees on the assembly of the Conference for drafting resolutions to be placed before the Conference.
The resolutions of the Conference will be communicated to the Ordinaries of the Dioceses for approval and to Diocesan Committees for such action as they may consider desirable. It is, however, hoped that the discussions and inter-changes of views at the Conference will lead to practical results and that the Delegates will return to their Dioceses imbued with an earnest desire to further the progress of the people and of the Church by concerted action.
Meeting as it does at the shrine of the Great Saint who has done more than any body else for the growth and progress of the Catholic Church in the East, it is hoped that the discussions at the Conference will lead to improvements in the position of the Catholics of India, Burma and Ceylon in all directions. If every delegate comes imbued with the spirit of the Great Saint to promote the common cause we need not doubt that great benefits will result from the Conference.
Contributions in aid of the expenses of the Conference will be thankfully received by the Secretary.

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WANTED.—Three educated and capable men with influential connections as Assistant Organisers for organising Agencies for procuration of Life Assurance Business as per details below. The applications with testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before the 16th instant.

	Place.	Monthly salary	Other emoluments.
1.	Bombay City.	... Rs. 200	Bonus and Commission.
2.	Gujrath and Kathiawad	Rs. 150	Bonus and Commission.
3.	Central Division and Berar.	... Rs. 100	Bonus and Commission.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
14560

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, October 12, 1922.

A SILVER LINING.

In all recent discussions about the "Indianisation of the Services", the acerbity of feeling displayed, forms a singular feature of the controversy, which promises to become intensely acute as time passes. There is, it seems to us, considerable need for clearing several misconceptions regarding the controversy, which is raging round the future of the Civil Service. In the first place it is not as if the whole of India had risen in a revolt against the English civilians or were ready to apply in their case the Gladstonian maxim of "bag and baggage". Nothing can be more positively mischievous than any attempt to misrepresent the attitude of Indians generally as one of implacable antagonism to members of the Indian Civil Service. Indians, as a whole, are not opposed to the Civil Service. From Mahatma Gandhi down to the tyro of Indian Nationalism, as represented by the Congress, Indians have no wish to see Englishmen, who have spent a lifetime in India, expelled from the country which they have served or are still serving according to their lights. Indians are antagonistic to the claims of bureaucracy—whether it be a purely white or a white-and-brown one—to rule India by despotic or irresponsible methods. Nor do Indians mix up all the civilians with the bureaucracy. They know there are still many good people among them, who have served India honestly and well. There are many among the civilians, who are still striving to carry on the great work, whose foundations were laid in the dim past and are valiantly struggling in the face of tremendous odds. We can easily recall the name of a Hotson or Chatfield who are still serving this Presidency. Though we have unsparingly criticised their actions whenever circumstances have warranted it, we have not withheld from them the meed of praise to which they are entitled.

To say this is not to say that, of recent times, the Civil Service has been all that one could wish or that the recruits of a later generation have exhibited, in the discharge of their responsibilities, the same enthusiastic insight into or generous sympathy with the aspirations of the people, whose political consciousness has been fully awakened by force of world and domestic events, as did many civilians of the past. At a time like the present, when every eye is critically directed towards the Civil Service, the position of a Civil Servant is by no means an easy one. It needs great optimism, courage of conviction and an unfaltering vision in the Civil Servant to rise to the full height of his opportunities in India and strive to leave behind him an enduring name even as many of his forebears have done. But all Civil Servants are not alike endowed, with that easy-going optimism, which treats criticism—friendly and unfriendly—with an unfailing sense of proportion. Because Mahatma Gandhi and his followers have appreciated the truth of the position—an increasingly difficult one—of the British Civilians, they have directed their fight entirely against a stereotyped system, that has produced baneful results both on Indians and Englishmen. Thus, then, the Indian attack is directed against the system and not its personnel. And the apprehensions of the Civilians regarding their prospects when bureaucracy is replaced by a popular form of Government are absolutely unjustified, for the Indian people have no desire to do injustice to those who are ready to serve the country faithfully.

It is well to remember, therefore, that the need of India at the present moment is not the supplanting of one bureaucracy by another; a brown bureaucracy might, perhaps, prove as bad as a white one, if not worse. In many of the Indian States, for example, a genuinely brown bureaucracy has been playing havoc with the liberty, property and honour of the people. The root of the problem in India is that the Indian must be master in his country in the same way as an Englishman or a Canadian is in his own, and this consummation does not exclude the possibility of Englishmen remaining in India on terms of perfect equality with Indians. The most urgent, and at the same time, vital need in India, therefore, is to have a central Government, which truly represents Indian opinion in all matters, a Government, which is free from the stigma of being a subordinate branch of a British Government Department in London. Given goodwill and a spirit of mutual understanding, we are sanguine that Indians and Englishmen will be able to apply themselves to the great task of achieving Swaraj. India under Swaraj will welcome, nay, have the need for, the service of Englishmen 'with faith and vision', and in spite of all that is happening around us, the outlook is by no means one of despair. There is a silver lining to the darkest cloud, and we already see a not distant future when Englishmen and Indians in complete mutual trust and confidence will vie with one another in the service of India and humanity.

THE WIZARD AT BAY.

According to Reuter, "far from bowing to the clamour of the critics, Mr. Lloyd George, in characteristic fighting vein, has decided to accept the challenge and take the earliest opportunity of making a speech in the country expounding and defending his Near Eastern policy." The speech, we are told, is likely to have an important bearing on the political situation. Mr. Lloyd George is a consummate opportunist and it will not, of course, be surprising if he takes advantage of the favourable turn in the Near East situation, which is not at all of his own making, to recommend his claim to the retention of power. He did his best to embroil Britain in an unjust war with Turkey and if wiser counsels have prevailed, the danger of war has been averted and the hopes of a satisfactory settlement strengthened, the credit is not his except that he has been compelled, by the logic of facts, to recognise the wisdom of bowing to the inevitable by accepting the reversal of his anti-Turk policy. His own Near East policy has been indefensible. As his erstwhile supporter, Mr. Garvin, wrote in the "Observer" last week, this policy has led to the most gigantic and irreparable muddle, making the Premier's position untenable. "Mr. Lloyd George", Mr. Garvin added, "has lingered too long on the stage and is incapable of steady application" and "the sooner he stands aside, the easier it will be for the nation to extricate itself from immediate difficulties and the better the chances for his own future." Goaded by this home truth from a candid friend as well as by the unprecedentedly general condemnation of his policy, the fighting spirit of Mr. Lloyd George is obviously roused. The nation may be tired of Lloyd George, but Lloyd George is not tired of the nation, that is, of ruling it. If his past is any guide, he is sure to bring his wizardry into play. It is against the wizardry that the nation, whom he has ill served, has to be on guard.

Note of the Day

The Lie Factory Again.

A report from Athens says that "the emigration of the entire Christian population in East Thrace is considered inevitable," as a consequence of the proposed restoration of that province, to its rightful owners. We have already referred to Athens as the Lie Factory of Europe, and the lie in this case is transparent to all who have the slightest knowledge of the composition of the population in Eastern Thrace, in which Bulgars out-number Greeks and Turks out-number all the Christian elements put together. In these three years of Greek occupation numbers of Bulgars have been forced to emigrate by methods of persecution only a degree less cruel than those employed against their Muslim neighbours; but the bulk of the Bulgarian population still remains; and it is rather much to ask us to believe that they are anxious to emigrate to "Western Thrace or other parts of Greece (!)" owing to abhorrence of the Power under whose rule they lived contented and unpersecuted, and because of their devotion to their persecutors! The whole population of Eastern Thrace was in favour of Turkish rather than Bulgarian rule when a plebiscite was taken after the Balkan Wars; and we venture to assert that, if a plebiscite were taken now, the whole population of Thrace would be in favour of Turkish rather than Greek rule. For there are loyal Ottomans among the Greeks of Thrace no less than among the Greeks of Anatolia. The only folk who are in haste to emigrate are those Greeks who have taken active part in the spoliation, massacre and persecution of their neighbours, Musulman and Bulgar.

More Poison Gas.

The purpose of the lie is obvious. It is to support up the cry, so dear to Lloyd George and his now most happily diminished following, of danger to all Christians under Turkish rule. The Premier, we read, "in his characteristic fighting vein has decided to take the earliest opportunity of making a speech in the country expounding and defending his Near Eastern policy." That policy is indefensible *in truth*. For its defence he must depend on "facts" supplied from the lie factory, and calumnies against the Turk which can be traced back to the darkest age of Christendom. We shall be much surprised if the promised speech of Lloyd George in the country does not turn out to be an utterance of more than mediaeval fanaticism, a frank appeal to ignorance and superstitious prejudice. Will the people of England listen to him now as ever? Upon the answer to that question rests the fate of England at least in her relation to the East.

Urquhar-Krassin Agreement.

A Reuter's message, which we published yesterday, states that the Soviet Government has refused to ratify the Urquhart-Krassin agreement, on the ground "that the latest actions of the British Government in disputing Russia's equality in the Near East and the Black Sea prevent friendly and enduring relations which are necessary for the validity of the agreement." This will cause considerable chagrin among British Imperialists, who since the agreement was signed in Berlin on September 9, had been hoping that Soviet Russia had made a *volte-face*, and was recognizing "private property." From the British point of view, the Russian Government's action will cause considerable resentment, but it has to be remembered that not only British but European interests have been primarily responsible for hampering every attempt at the rehabilitation of Russia and the speedy recognition of the commercial rights of foreign nationals. It is obvious that Soviet Russia means to live and has already given proof of its capacity to live. This fact has been recognized, and it is apparent that the British and French Governments have virtually outlived their political prejudices against Russia, and are anxious to resume as early as possible commercial relations with the country. Mr. Urquhart told an interviewer that the agreement was a purely business one and left politics entirely alone, and that the British Government was informed of the negotiations and agreed to the contract being signed, if it was satisfactory to the company. "The contract, from the latter's point of view, amounted to an undertaking on its part to work loyally with Russia and on the part of the Soviet to secure such an economic atmosphere that it would be possible to help to develop the enormous mineral wealth and economic capacity of that country." The question now was one of "good faith" on both sides, but "good-faith" cannot be secured, so long as the British Government continue to oppose the right of the Soviet Government of Russia to live. Elsewhere will be found the principal terms of the agreement, which was signed subject to ratification by the Council of People's Commissars in Moscow.

All-India Catholic Conference.

From a circular letter issued by Mr. Alex A. Pais, General Secretary of the Conference, we learn that the third session of the Conference is to be held at Goa instead of at Calcutta, in December next. The reason for the change of the venue of the Conference is said to be the celebration of the tercentenary of the Canonisation of St. Francis Xavier and the proposed exposition of the Saint's body in December next, which event, sacred to the Catholics, will take place at Goa. The place is, therefore, considered the most convenient locality for the assembly of the Conference, and the Calcutta delegates and the Archbishop of Calcutta are both in favour of the change and the Patriarch of the East Indies has approved of the arrangement. The underlying idea of the Conference is the organisation and coordination of lay activities, and the subjects to be taken up at the Conference have reference to the promotion of the civic, social and economic welfare of the Catholics of India, Burma and Ceylon. While we welcome the new spirit that is pulsating in the community we think it is high time that the Catholics of India realised their place in Indian Nationalism. The Catholics should organize themselves as a force for their own commonweal but throw themselves whole-heartedly into the national movement as well, take a definite place in the Congress organisation, and, by co ordinating their efforts with those of the Congress, hasten the day of India's emancipation. In a "Swaraj" India, it is not one community or another that will have a place. Every community is a member of the body-politic and the success of Swaraj depends on the spirit of harmony and goodwill which the various communities bring to bear on the common task.

A Nefarious Trade.

When about four years ago a number of brothel-keepers and their agents were given exemplary punishment for plying their nefarious trade of kidnapping young and innocent girls and women from the mofussil, a great deal of agitation was created in Bombay and the public were roused to the dangers of the situation. What led to the arrest of these human harpies was the cruel murder by a Pathan brothel-keeper of a woman, who was compelled by him to ply her trade even when she was ill. After that other cases were brought to light, but as soon as the Police became less vigilant, the public also became apathetic, until Government were induced to appoint a committee to go into the whole question. The Committee's report is already before the public, but we do not know what steps have been taken in the matter. The case reported in these columns the other day in which the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for kidnapping a young girl, named Sobhagbai, from her house, has once again drawn the attention of the public to the perils of the situation. It is not enough to publish the report of the Prostitution Committee; something more tangible has got to be done and to be done immediately, to check this evil which is rampant in the city. Cannot some step be taken, in the meanwhile, to relieve the sufferings of these wretched victims, and at the same time, in a measure, mitigate the dangers which unsophisticated women and girls have to risk on account of the brothels and their agents? The women of Bombay especially must move in the matter.

Railway Risk Notes.

The Report of the Committee appointed to consider the forms of the Railway Risk Note in vogue in India has admittedly proceeded on the familiar principle that "much can be fairly urged on both sides." The Committee have found the views of the trades and of the Railway Companies wholly irreconcilable, and so they say: "Our recommendations are necessarily, therefore, in the nature of a compromise, but we believe that the forms proposed will meet the main objections to existing risk notes without unduly increasing the burden of railways." As a matter of fact, however, the Committee would be lucky if their recommendations, when given effect to, do not end in clouding the average trader's mind worse than ever. As a layman reads it, their report is concerned with the problem of burden of proof and leading evidence, if and when the issue is brought before a judicial tribunal. This is not what the trading community is interested in. They—the traders—have found, and have told the Committees so, that they had practically a Hobson's choice in booking their goods for carriage on the Indian railways, either at the owners' risk or at the railway's risk. The former was cheap and usually preferred: but in face of the rampant system of pilferage and robbery on the railways, the consignors sending goods at their own risk undertook heavy odds against the goods arriving safely at their destination. The Railway Risk note, besides involving a relatively much more costly form of carriage, had been drafted decidedly with a view to avoid for the railways as much of the risk they professed to have undertaken, in consideration of a higher carriage rate, as was possible without actually breaking the law. It was this combined juristic and economic problem the Committee was invited to consider; and they have offered a legal practitioner's solution of it.

Paper Industry.

The Report recently published by the Forest Department of Bihar, reveals the fact that the forest areas of Orissa can feed four paper pulp factories, requiring on an average 25,000 tons of bamboos each per month. Mr. Nicholson, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, estimates that the capital stock of supplies of bamboos standing in the forests is about six or seven times as great as the average annual yield. The difficulty in regard to the cost of extracting the bamboos and of floating them by the Mahanadi to the factory-site will, according to Mr. Nicholson, be surmounted if the wages paid are sufficiently raised to attract labour from a distance, while "if improved methods of rafting can be introduced, the balance between demand and supply should become more favourably adapted and the rates established at a normal standard." Several schemes for the manufacture of paper pulp in India have been formulated during recent years, but we do not know how many of them have been fully carried out. Here is a direction in which our industrialists might profitably turn their attention.

Registration in Bombay.

"The main cause of the decrease," observes Mr. Mackie in his notes on the working of the Indian Registration Act, "especially in the large commercial centres and their neighbourhood are the reaction following a period of abnormal speculative activity." The decrease mentioned amounts to nearly 25,000 deeds—or from 341,306 in 1920 to 316,713 in 1921 or 7.2 per cent. It is still greater in the case of the value of the property coming under registration which fell from Rs. 58,98,13,223 to Rs. 43,50,75,307 in 1921 or by 26.1 per cent. An interesting, though paradoxical evidence of depression affecting the fortunes of the Registration Department, is to be found in the increase of the value of simple mortgages in Bombay district, which rose as follows:—

Year.	No.	Value.
1919	747	2,21,64,931
1920	933	5,06,89,516
1921	1093	6,73,75,800

This is an unfailing indication of the people being in want of funds, and attempting to raise the wind in the simplest way they could. The income of the department fell from 15.02 lakhs in 1920 to 12.86 lakhs in 1921, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 5,97,026 to Rs. 6,59,626. Is this another argument in support of the case for retrenchment?

JAIL OUTBREAK.

IRISH PRISONERS' REVOLT

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A senational outbreak took place, to-day, at Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, where a number of revolvers were smuggled to the Irregular prisoners, who attacked the military guard and attempted to escape. One guard was killed and five wounded in a volley, and one prisoner was killed and several wounded in the return volley.

DETAILS OF ENCOUNTER.

Six hundred Irregulars formerly manning the Four Courts, and including the leader, "General" Rory O'Connor, are imprisoned at Mountjoy. The guard maintained was very strict owing to previous attempts at rescue having been made. Nevertheless, arms and ammunition were smuggled ingeniously into the prison and distributed.

The guard was completely surprised but quickly recovered, and replied briskly to the attack. A desperate encounter raged for some minutes, the insurgents frantically endeavouring to overpower the guard. The outbreak was quelled and none of the Irregulars escaped. Swift measures were taken immediately the attack was launched to ward off an attempt to storm the prison. Soldiers sortied, and took up positions on the canal banks.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

In the Irish Provisional Parliament, replying to questions with regard to the outbreak at Mountjoy Prison, the President said the official report showed that three guards and one prisoner were killed and two guards and two prisoners wounded. Two land-mines were found in cells indicating co-operation from outside. He promised to enquire into the matter, and see that precautions were taken in

PROTEST OF IRISH HIERARCHY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A full meeting of the Irish Hierarchy at Maynooth has issued a Pastoral most strongly condemning the revolt and guerilla warfare against the Free State Government. It declares that the killing of national soldiers is a murder before God, and denounces robberies and the destruction of roads and railways and other outrages It announces that the persons who are guilty of such crimes shall not be given absolution or admitted to communion if they persist in such evil courses. Any priests approving of insurrection are false to their sacred office and guilty of the gravest scandal. They will not be allowed to retain the faculties held from the Hierarchy.

URQUHART-KRASSIN AGREEMENT

BUSINESS FIRST: POLITICS AFTERWARDS.

In mail week, an agreement signed at Berlin between Mr. Leslie Urquhart, Chairman of the Russo-Asiatic consolidated, Ltd., and M. Krassin on behalf of the Russian Government, with a view to the resumption by the Company of their mining and railway operations in Russia.

The Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Limited, represents a consolidation of several Russian mining undertakings, and has an authorised capital of £12,000,000 in £1 shares. The issued capital, according to the balance-sheet made up to December 31, 1022 (the last to be issued), was £8,461,587, and the balance of a Debanture issue raises the total capital to just over £9,000,000.

It was in 1918 that the company's properties were definitely confiscated by the Soviet authorities, and the Company filed a claim with the Foreign Office against the Russian Government for £56,000,000, this value being based on the stocks of metals, materials, and stocks in hand, the profit value of the proven ore reserves, and the cost of plant, machinery, etc.

The principal assets of the RussoAssiatic are stated to be:—

Mining, agricultural and forest land, mining claims and concessions in the Urals and Western Siberia covering an area of 2,500,000 acres.

Twelve developed metal mines with 7,260,000 tons proven ore reserves.

Coal mines.—Present capacity 400,000 tons per annum. Coal reserves practically unlimited. Being developed for yearly output of 2,000,000 tons coal.

Two copper sheeting plant.—Present capacity 14,000 tons copper per annum.

An electrolytic copper refinery.—Present yearly capacity 14,000 tons.

Lead plant.—Present yearly capacity 12,000 tons lead.

Zinc plant for yearly capacity of 24000 tons zinc under construction, 50 per cent. completed.

Iron mines, blast furnaces, rolling mills, foundries, steel works, etc.—Present annual capacity 24,000 tons of finished iron and steel products.

Cyanide and gold mills—Present yearly capacity of 70,000 tons gold ore.

Two slimes and bullion refineries for production of gold and silver.

Coal crushing and coking plants.

Dynamite plant.—Annual capacity 1,200 tons.

Sulphuric acid plant.—Annual capacity 8,000 tons.

Twenty sawmills for preparation of timber products for own requirements and market purposes

250 miles of broad and narrow gauge railways.

River fleet of eight steamers and 24 barges.

In addition, the properties are fully equipped with mechanic shops, stores, brick making plants, etc., together with housing accommodation, hospitals, etc., for 40,000 workmen and their families.

The agreement, which was signed on September 9, last, and caused much flutter in London financial circles provides for the return of

"The whole of the Russian properties of the company (Kyshtim, Tanalyk, Ridder, Ekibastus, and the Steppe properties) with all rights previously enjoyed, on ninety-nine years concession.

As these enterprises will afford material help in the economic development of the country, the Russian Government will assist in the reinstatement of working capital and rehabilitation of the enterprises. The amount of such financial assistance is fixed at a maximum of 20,000000 gold roubles, on account of which £150,000 is payable in cash and the balance in fifteen-year interest-bearing gold bonds. This latter amount is subject to the findings of a special mixed commission which will leave shortly for the properties in order to ascertain locally the amount of loss sustained.

In regard to labour, the company complies with State regulations, provision being made that the company may freely engage and discharge workmen and employees, and the workmen's committees shall not interfere in any way in the administration or operation of the enterprises.

Royalty and taxation is limited to 8 per cent. of the gross sales value of products, the company guaranteeing a certain minimum production.

An Arbitration Court, to sit in Moscow or abroad, will settle any disputes under the contract.

The Russian Government undertakes not to introduce any legislation adversely affecting the terms of the agreement.

The agreement is subject to formal ratification by the Council of People's Commissars in Moscow."

GENERAL ELECTION

"AS CERTAIN AS IT CAN BE"

ATTITUDE OF PREMIER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

"It is as certain, as it can be, that there will be a general election before Christmas" announces the political correspondent of Mr. Lloyd George's organ, the "Daily Chronicle," following a meeting of the Cabnet at which the question was deliberated, and the only doubt, adds the correspondent, is whether it can be held before the meeting of Parliament in November, Mr. Lloyd George continues the correspondent, manifestly considers that the prospective successful issue of the Government's policy in Near East, which evoked such violent criticism on the part of the Opposition, offers an electoral opportunity that should not be missed.

"SCENES OF ACTIVITY."

There were, consequently, scenes of great activity in the Coalition circles, yesterday. Party Whips and organisers met to consider the reports from constituencies; Mr. Chamberlain conferred with his Conservative colleagues and with Lord Carson; Mr. Lloyd George consulted various Coalition supporters who endorsed the wisdom of an early election.

Sir Robert Horne and Lt.-Col. Amery have decided to postpone their visits to the United States and Canada, respectively

PREMIER'S ATTITUDE.

Some counsellors are advising Mr. Lloyd George to resign in view of a threatened revolt of Conservative Associations, but his resignation is not regarded seriously at present.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MOVE.

Mr. Chamberlain has intimated that if, following the resignation of Mr. Lloyd George, he is summoned to form a Government, he will advise the King to dissolve the Parliament.

GOVT. ORGANISE COUNTER-CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Oct. 10.

While it is suggested, in some quarters, that Mr. Lloyd George will, on Saturday, make a sensational announcement, foreshadowing his resignation in certain contingencies, Mr. Chamberlain will speak, at Birmingham, on Friday, and Mr. Churchill at Dundee very shortly, and this is regarded as an evidence that the Government are holding firmly together and organising a counter-campaign.

The Coalition Liberal circles state there is no question of the resignation of the Premier, or an immediate general election.

PREMIER'S LATEST.

TO DEFEND NEAR EASTERN POLICY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Lloyd George will defend his Near Eastern policy in a speech at Manchester on October 14th. It is not a long-standing engagement, and has been fixed up at a shortest notice.

Paris.—While the French Press is in no way more friendly to Greece, a section of it issues a warning against the pro-Turk hysteria which is likely to endanger peace in the East and affect the French interests and the Anglo-French entente.

Le Gaulois is anxious over Russian machinations.

The "Braemar Castle," with a thousand Air Force ratings on board, which was temporarily diverted to Constantinople, is proceeding to Mesopotamia.

UNVEILING KING EDWARD'S STATUE

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Breaking their journey from Balmoral to London their Majesties visited Edinburgh where the King unveiled a bronze statue to his father within Precourt at the Holyrood Palace. The statue is nine feet in height and shows King Edward wearing robes of a Knight of Thistle. It is the principal part of a memorial scheme which will include erection of three great sets of pillared gates in the Palace enclosure. The Queen with a silver key opened the Canongate Memorial Gate.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Paris.—M. Barthou has been unanimously elected President of the Reparations Commission in succession to M. Dubois.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

TERMS OF ALLIED CONVENTION.

GREEKS TO LEAVE EAST THRACE.

TIME LIMIT OF 15 DAYS.

GEN. HARINGTON'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Mudania agreement has been signed.

"GOAL WITHIN REACH."

GEN. HARINGTON'S PRESENTATION SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Constantinople.—In a conciliatory speech presenting the proposed convention Gen. Harington thanked Ismet Pasha for the order for the cessation of the movement of the troops and described the terms as generous. He said the Allied troops would be removed from Constantinople on the declaration of peace. It appeared to him that the Turks were offered nearly all their national aspirations without loss of life and without disturbing peace and prosperity of their country.

"Your goal is within your reach," he said, "and it will be entirely within your hands in forty-five days and your administration will be established satisfactorily. All that the Allies ask is that the present zones shalll be respected till the ratification of peace and secondly the limitation of gendarmerie in Thrace. Thirdly they require the presence of the Allied detachments and missions in Thrace for a very limited period. The Greek delegates will be disposed to sign this with certain reservations."

RECEPTION OF NEWS IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The news of the signature of the agreement at Mudania was received at eleven o'clock last night and was too late for comment to be made upon it in the morning papers. But is was not unexpected and has undoubtedly been received with universal satisfaction and relief.

It is pointed out here that a renewed evidence of the Allied solidarity was an important factor in inducing the acceptance of the terms by the Turks to whom it was clearly indicated that these were the Allies' last words.

ALLIED CONVENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mudania, Oct. 9.—General Harington has communicated to Ismet Pasha the text of the Allied Convention. Ismet Pasha said it would be necessary to refer the matter to Angora, but promised to reply by the afternoon of October 10th.

DISCUSSION WITH ISMET PASHA.

Prior to the Conference at which General Harington presented the Allied convention to Ismet Pasha, Generals Charpy and Nombelli visited the Turkish Commander to discuss some aspects of the Allied proposals. Ismet Pasha was inclined to be intractable on the question of the presence of the Allied missions in Thrace, and said that the Turks would prefer to wait a month until the Greeks and Allies had cleared out, and then occupy the country without interference. He added that the Christian minorities would receive the same treatment as the Turks under the Ottoman laws.

DIFFERENCE FROM ORIGINAL PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mudania, Oct. 9.—Tense atmosphere pervaded the small wooden building where the Allied Generals and Ismet Pasha met, this evening. A few paraffin lamps supplied dim illumination for the important gathering. Ismet Pasha undertook to study the Allied Convention in a spirit of conciliation. After learning, in response to an enquiry that these were the final terms, Ismet Pasha pointed out that the terms differed from the original protocol presented, exempting the question of the neutral zone.

General Harington explained that the alteration was the outcome of the latest Allied meeting in Paris. He said he was obliged to return to Constantinople owing to the continued advance of the Turks, which was threatening the British troops, but he would return to Mudania in time to receive the Turkish reply.

TEXT OF THE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

New York.—The Associated Press Correspondent, wiring from Mudania, gives the Text of the protocol presented to Ismet Pasha by the Allies. The terms are mainly as already cabled, but it provides for the Greek troops to evacuate East Thrace within about fifteen days. Allied contingents of about seven battalions will occupy East Thrace to ensure the maintenance of law and order and to support Allied missions.

The contingents and the missions shall be withdrawn within thirty days after completion of the evacuation of the Greek the troops, or, earlier, if the Allied Governments agree that adequate provision has been made to maintain law and order and to protect the non-Turkish population.

The new neutral zones at Chanak and Ismid shall be delimited by mixed Commissions consisting of one officer from each of the Allied armies and one officer from the Angora Government.

The Angora Government undertake not to transport troops into, nor raise nor maintain the army in, East Thrace until peace has been ratified.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENL. MAZARAKIS

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Athens.—Replyinng to a demand for instructions, the Government authorised General Mazarakis, the Greek delegate at Mudania, by telegraph to sign the protocol only if the Turks signed.

PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The prospect of an early settlement bright according to a telegram from Constantinople read by Mr. Churchill to his constituents at Dundee. He said he thought we would get through our troubles in the Near East alright.

SMYRNA & ASIA MINOR REFUGEES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

At Mansion House, to-day, Lord Mayor launched an appeal for funds to relieve the distress of refugees from Smyrna and Asia Minor. Princess Christian, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister for Education, were amongst those present. Lord Curzon wrote supporting the appeal. It was announced that, thanks to the efforts of the British Government, a relief train would be sent on Friday from Calais across Europe to Athens.

GREEK PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Athens.—M. Adalexis has now intimated his readiness to accept the Premiership.

SEQUEL TO AMERICAN LIQUOR RULING

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The French Government intends to protest immediately against Mr. Daugherty's ruling regarding liquor on foreign ships in American ports.

The North Atlantic Shipping Conference, at Liverpool, to-day, only informally discussed the American liquor ruling, and took no action on the subject. All liners, due to leave Liverpool this week, will carry their usual supply of intoxicants.

REPORT OF HARRISON & CROSSFIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The report of Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield for the year ended June 30th last shows a net profit of £149,000. After provision for preference shareholders, the directors propose to pay five per cent. on deferred shares, and to carry forward £45,000. Investments amount to £1,409,000. The last year profits were £164,000, a dividend of seven and half per cent. was paid. £45,000 was carried forward, and investments amounted to £1,413,000.

CESAREWITCH-PROBABLES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Cesarewitch probables are:—

Double Hackle (Frank Bullock), Flint Jack (G. Smith), Ballyheron (Childs), Charlebelle (Fox), Huntlaw (Wragg), Arravale (Donoghue), False Alarm (Robbins), Halderdier (Lane), Velvet Glove (D. McGuigan), Bumble Bee (Lynch), Life boat II (——), Brinklow (Spear), Ceylonese (T. Weston), Hopeful Bachelor (Perryman), Tishy (Grace), Backwood (J. Doyle), Herod Philip (R. Jones), Sanhedrim (Stokes), Savile Row (Hulse), Leroi (Roxborough), Sailor Son (T. Morgan), Mizzen Mast (Walsh), Mysia (——), Bucket (R. James), Bristol Channel (——), Cottage (K. Robertson), Weathertide (Cornell), The Villager (Marland), Silver Crest (Orme), Snes (Smirke), Superstitution (——), Double Glory (H. Leech), Vaddy (Deval), Light Dragon (——), Polemberg (Miles).

BETTING.

Betting is as follows:—13-2 on Ballyheron, 9-1 on Tishy, 10-1 on Flintjack, 100-7 on Charlebelle, 20-1 on Arravale, Halberdier and Spes, 25-1 on Double Hackle and Sanhedrim. 28-1 on Mizzen Mast and Vaddy, 33-1 on Brinklow Back wood Cottage and Herod Philip, 40-1 on Huntlaw and The Villager.

CESAREWICTH RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Cesarewitch resulted as follows:—

LIGHT DRAGOON	1
VILLAGER	2
CEYLONESE	3

AKALI ARRESTS.

NUMBER EXCEEDS 1,500.

ALLEGED OVER CROWDING IN JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 11.

About eight persons dressed as Akalis and a man supposed to be a Mahant broke open and entered the Dharmasala of Mahant Sarup Das who died on the 8th instant. They stated to a desciple of the deceased Mahant that they had been sent by Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee and then looted the Dharmasala.

Arrests at Gurukabagh are again on the increase. One hundred Akalis presented themselves for arrest yesterday. The number arrested since forcible dispersal was stopped amounts to over one thousand five hundred. The Parbandhak Committee accuse jail authorities of gross overcrowding in the Armitsar jail which was designed to contain only one hundred and fifty prisoners. The Superintendent is stated to have replied that the committee could obtain release of the Akalis on bail.

SYMPATHY WITH AKALIS.

BOMBAY PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION' RESOLUTION.

At the last meeting of the managing council of Bombay Progressive Association the following resolutions were adopted:—

The Council of Bombay Progressive Association records its mott emphatic protest against the methods adopted by the police authorities in the Punjab in connection with the Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee's efforts to reform the management of Sikh Gurudwaras. The council is of opinion that the excesses committed by the police in the course of the Akali agitation are utterly unjustifiable and uncalled for and have created a sense of profound indignation throughout the country and strongly urges upon the Government of the Punjab to see that the claims of law and humanity are not transgressed in the excercise of the authority to preserve law and order. This council further urges upon the Punjab Government to associate a non-official Indian in the enjoyment of the confidence of the public in the inquiry recently set on foot to investigate the complaints against the conduct of the police and trusts that all offenders will be dealt with according to law. The Council extends its cordial sympathies to the Sikh sufferers and while congratulating the Akali Jathas for maintaining the spirit of non-violence in the midst of the most exasperating circumstances calls upon the leaders of the community to make every effort to ease the situation by arriving at a situable temporary arrangement pending the final settlement of the questions involved by means of equitable legislation.

DHARWAR DIST. CONFERENCE.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KEMAL PASHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANEBENNUR, Oct. 11.

At the Dharwar District Political Conference held here resoluttons were passed congratulating Mustafa Kemal Pasha on his recent victories, condemning Mr. Lloyd George's Near Eastern policy and expressing full confidence in Seth Chotani, President and Mr Ahmed Sidique Khatri, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee in connection with certain allegations made against them concerning the administration of Khilafat and Smyrna funds. Resolutions were also passed requesting the Central Khilafat Committee to chalk out the future policy for Muslim in case war was declared between British and Turkey, and try to secure reprsentation on behalf of India in the forthcoming Peace Conference between the Allies and the Kemalists. The adoption of khaddar on a large scale as one of the best means of attainting swaraj and sympathy with Akali Sikhs and Mulshi Peth Satyagrahis were also the subject matter of other resolutions. The last resolution adopted by the conference congratulated the Dharwar patriots who had gone to jail and further requested the Central Khilafat Committee of India to appoint a special member to investigate into financial condition of those sufferers and help them as far as possible.

MR. SASTRI'S MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Sastri visited Lord Peel this afternoon, and leaves London, on about October 23rd, to spend a few days in Italy before embarking, probably at Naples, during the first week in November, in order to be in Delhi during the course of the forthcoming Legislative session. This earlier return and his remaining in Canada a fortnight longer than he had anticipated in order to discuss the Dominion franchise for Indians with business and other leaders has led him reluctantly to abandon his projected lecture tour in the United States.

CABLE ITEM.

Madrid.—The Shah of Persia, on his arrival here, was met at the station by the King and members of the Royal family. Afterwards, he witnessed from the Palace the march past of the garrison of Madrid.

KHADDAR IN ANDHRA.

PROVINCE ABLE TO MEET WHOLE COUNTRY'S NEEDS

BUT LACKS CAPITAL.

(BY OUR SPECIAL ANDHRA CORRESPONDENT.)

Though the Andhras never occupied a prominent place in the public life of the country, when meetings, lectures, resolutions, protests, outbursts and fulminations formed the order of the day, yet they have begun to make a mark in the politics of the country, ever since the struggle for the freedom of the Motherland reached the stage of action and sacrifice and not merely empty talk. Mahatma Gandhi is the first All-India leader who perceived the inner potentialities of our community, and by his magic wand of spirituality roused us into steady and sustained action. As Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, the Ex. Advocate-General of Madras, rightly observed, the Andhras are the least Westernised community in India and hence it is that they so quickly and so thoroughly imbibed the spirit of the Mahatma and the meaning of his message. Universal praise was bestowed on Andhra Khaddar, for its softness, delicacy, fine texture and its durability. In this letter, I propose to present a vivid picture, to your readers, of how the Khaddar industry has been developed in this province.

The first point to be noted in this connection is that the industry has never died out in this part of the country. In all the dry talugs, which are not touched by the hand of western civilisation, the industry has been in a flourishing state from time immemorial. Ginning, carding, spinning, weaving and all other processes of this industry have been in vogue for the last many centuries in this province. The Dhoties of Pondur, and Chicacole, in Vizag and Ganjam Districts which easily throw into shade the finest varities of Manchester or Lancashire have formed the daily wear in some primitive families in the villages. The unnoticed and uncared for coarse garment of the poor, unostentatious Andhra has now become the symbol of the honour and self-respect of the whole nation. The Andhra educated community also has thoroughly understood the economic and ethical value of Khaddar and they have been adopting it religiously and faithfully. As the Khaddar weaving population is increasing every day, the demand for Khaddar has grown enormously and has given a tremendous incentive to the spinners and weavers of the province. Hitherto, the people were workless, as they had no need to spin and weave, beyond their bare requirements and those of their immediate neighbours. But the ever increasing demand for [illegible], may I may say, has become a passion, gave an opportunity for the spinning and weaving experts to exert themselves to their maximum capacity and derive the greatest advantage from their workmanship. These men have now enough to eat and clothe and they have begun to feel a comfort and happiness, which they have never felt during a century and a half of the 'benign' British rule in India. The fine varieties of yarn and cloth produced by these artists have created a sense of pride in the Andhra, and have infused a spirit of self-confidence and universal love for Khaddar. The demand, which has been [illegible] gave no small stimulus to the professional experts and the artisic excellence of these experts attracted a great number of men and women to the Charka. It is no exaggeration, to say, that almost every Andhra knows how to spin. The free and spontaneous homage of the Andhras to the greatness of Gandhi and their traditional love of simplicity and their inherent desire to remain as Indians for ever, also served to increase the great hunger for Khaddar, of our people. Thus individual effort has been prompted, and the industry has been growing on quite natural lines.

But the work done in this direction in various districts has to be coordinated and consolidated and a sound organisation has to be set up for the promotion of joint effort. Under the able guidance of our revered leader Dr. B. Pattabhi Seetaramiah, Masulipatam, and villages Kowtaram and Angalore nearby boldly took the lead. The Andhra Jatiya Kalasala of Masulipatam set apart a sum of Rs. 25,000 for Khadi work; they imported Panchama weavers from the Ceded districts and have been working with a hundred looms. There is a dyeing and embroidery department attached to the Kalasala and excellent varieties of shawls, dhoties and Sarees and other kinds of wear which easily beat the fineries of any foreign country are produced. In due recognition of the valuable work turned out at the Kalasala, the All-India Congress Committee was pleased to give a liberal donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Kalasala, last year. Kowtaram and Angalore were similarly favoured with a grant of Rs. 5,000 each last year.

AFTER BARDOLI.

Thanks to the wise statesmanship of the Mahatma, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress finally decided at Bardoli to suspend Civil Disobedience for a time, so as to give sufficient time and opportunity for the country, to concentrate on the constructive programme. It is certainly a masterstroke, and was a special boon to the Andhras, who had turned their eyes towards Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes, without adequately discharging their obligations towards the Congress and the Mahatma by availing themselves fully of the inexhaustible resources for the production of Khaddar at their command. After the famous decision at Bardoli, our leaders and workers wholeheartedly took to the production of Khaddar and the results already achieved in this direction are encouraging. Attempts are being made by our leaders, chiefly Mr. T. Prakasam and Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, to convince the

(Continued on page 8.)

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA.

LIFE-STORY TOLD BY MME-GAULIS.

III

(Continued from Saturday's paper.)

A short time after we returned from our conversation, in his great house at Tchan-kaya, which, some months later, was destined to become so familiar to me.

I thought I was in France. This time I found myself at close grips with the man of politics irritated by our eternal incomprehension and we continued to discuss sharply enough, but, very soon, his exquisite courtesy came to its bearings that I was his guest and the voice of steel softened, the piercing regard sought to know if the sense of the words just pronounced had been fully understood.

After this sufficiently lively passage at arms during which I had learnt what I could not yet admit to myself, that of which I was soon going to take an exact measurement, we remained silent. The light of an Asiatic may inundated the great Summer salon. Under that dry, warm clearness the outline of the Pasha stood carved out, immobilised for some moments in a concentration of every thought.

He was clad in Mufti, the high forehead, largely revealed a slight crimple, furrowed by an intense preoccupation. The fulminating regard was fixed. The nobility of the attitude, the grace of the slightly inclined bust was still more striking than at ordinary times, and the latent energy of the whole being came out with an incredible force from that absence of all movement, so rare in him. The internal toil appeared on the surface.

Six months later, in November 1921, a little Ford deposited us, Djellaleddine Arif Bey and myself in front of the Parliament House of Angora. We came from Inoboli. In his great Presidential bureau, surrounded by a few deputies and ministers, Mustapha Kemal was expecting us. It was a few weeks after the battle of the Sakkaria River. His features still bore the stamp of the terrible effort sustained during twenty-one days and twenty-one nights. He had assumed the supreme responsibilities. Over all features was chiselled a like tension and a like contentment. The offensive power of the Greeks was definitely broken.

This time I had full confidence, on both sides, our premises having been scrupulously observed. If it had been possible to me to spread about me a little of the truth met with in Anatolia! For the face is that everything conspired to confirm its perfect exactitude. They never deceived me. We had already left behind that torture which dogs the steps of first astonishments on one side, the first explanations on the other and I said to myself that for comprehending fully, it was necessary for one to know when to return.

Here everything is simple, clear, and precise. The same fight continued, fight for independence, fight for saving what remained of the hearth, the same men stood grouped together, the same chief held them united. In a few words, we resumed the thread of the narrative interrupted six months before. It appeared to me that I had not left and returned during the interval. I put the questions, the replies were direct going to the bottom of the subject, and Mustapha Kemal said to me:—

"This time, you will be completely my guest at Tchanakaya. You will have there your house, where you will, feel at home. You will see whatever you desired, you will go wherever you listed. You yourself will be your own guide, and when you had observed at your ease and pleasure, studied according to your inclination, we will ask you but one thing—make us better understood in your country, and give the lie to the stories which have been spread there if you judge them false, once more.

It is impossible to be more free in speech or judgment than I was at Angora in November and December 1921.

A few kilometres from Angora, facing the town, rises the hill of Tchan-kaya, one of the innumerable folds of the high plateaux of Anatolia. A great road quite recently built connects the town with the house of the Pasha. He had transferred it forthwith to the army this gift from a Deputy of Angora, thus remaining faithful to his principle of having nothing for himself. He is thus the guest of his soldiers.

The road dips and rises again through long depressions; here and there when the Pasha passes sentinels mount guard. At all hours the traffic both ways is incessant. Tchan-kaya is becoming slowly the prolongation of Angora.

Among the vines, houses are seen raising their heads, charming but quite simple, each having its particular note to itself. They are mere "cabins," semi-chalets, and semi-villas, around which young women are seen moving about with uncovered faces, either afoot or on horseback, a net or a veil securing their hair at the back. Tchan-kaya still conserves the privileges of the country.

In summer, all Angora disputes for the possession of the little houses which are multiplying without yet satisfying the demand for them. The scarcity of house-accommodation is raging here. Even in winter, they are not forsaken. The Pasha gives the lead in this respect. His eagle's nest perched on an intricacy of rocks a few metres from the summit, dominates the valley and keeps ward and watch over outer shutters is strongly set in its natural defences. From all parts it arrests human notice.

Right above there is unlimited space, the great wind from all sides in perpetual disquiet, but penetrating and salubrious, the flocks guarded by the soldiers, the caravans of peasants which pass without and the swell of the great Asiatic steppes with their details, from intimate Angora. The great stone house with red corners of exquisite daintiness, an agitated sky, in perpetual strife, devoted to the innumerable fantasies of the clouds which come running from all the points of the horizon, playing with the sunlight, at times swallowed up by it, reforming afresh, and being forthwith twisted out of all shape. A play of giants which becomes this country where everything is immense, severe and fetching, tormented like a world in perpetual being.

In perfect contrast with these violences, the calm, the harmony, and the indescribable atmosphere which Mustapha Kemal creates about himself, envelopes the hill of Tchan-kaya. The soldiers of the Kerasounde corps canton there and carry fiercely their national costume, all black—the black turban, the belt of cartridges and their arms. They are volunteers, and they jealously watch over the Pasha and take a great pride in the work.

The officers of the staff and their families occupy the surrounding houses, a neighbourhood of two or three kilometres is of no account here. The entire hillside thus forms a vast domain, spacious and well ordered.

A few steps from the great house and its gardens and terraces appears a little kiosque, which is quite oriental in its aspect, recently built from its ruins, and restored with an extreme care which is lavished on a little work of art of perfect proportions. It was my habitation, and was in love with its disposition, the pretty harmonious and coloured comfort participating with the special life of Tchan-kaya, forming part of the whole.

There I enjoyed complete autonomy, establishing, according to my fancy, the plan of my days, working, receiving visitors or going for a turn at Angora, having the impression of being at home as far as possible without ever feeling that vague ennui which easily comes to one in a foreign land.

It is a fact that this qualification could not be applied to my surroundings. That effort, whose developments I had closely followed, it was very like the same thing which we might have done in similar circumstances, with the same means, the same consequence, and the same line of conduct. The soul of all that tremendous effort was so like our own that it was impossible at every instant not to know it too well.

What remained truly and exclusively Oriental was that exquisite hospitality invisible and always present, forestalling by intuition the desire of the guest, respecting his or her repose, his or her reverie, never obtruding, ceaselessly watchful, being all discretion and all vigilance. Whoever has not tasted the charm of it, knows not the jolliest smiles of life. The rude Occident, the uncouth West is a stranger to the inimitable grace of it.

Tchan-kaya connected by wire with all the chiefs of the army staff carefully followed from hour to hour the phases of the endless battle, but, whether the news be good or bad, the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief shone with the same friendly light and the attentions were likewise similar.

Like every man vowed to continuous efforts, Mustapha Kemal observed a rule of the times which is almost unchangeable. Early in the morning he was found already receiving visitors. Deputies and Ministers arrived in carriages or on horseback, and the business of the day commenced, only interrupted by reports from the officers of the Pasha's staff, by the entry of the Commandant of Angora, or other military personages. Everyday, some visitors were asked to remain for luncheon, which enabled the Pasha to finish the discussion in hand.

Between one and two in the afternoon, the rumble of the auto signified that it was time to leave for Angora. The Pasha surrounded by a few friends descended from the great house, looked for an instant at his garden, breathed the sunshine, and then, rapidly, with his alert step, led towards the auto in a few seconds, the signal to depart was given. carriages and horses scattered themselves all along the route, and a great silence fell over Tchan-kaya.

Late at night, the rumble of the auto indicated the return of the Pasha after a dozen hours of continuous action.

On Fridays, nearly always, the Pasha remained at home, receiving without interruption from morning till evening, and the resistence of that organism, of that steel will, appeared to be proof against every smashing blow, and in time, the most energetic.

Nevertheless, at times, very rarely, people met him, unawares, on one of the narrow paths which furrow the vines. He is walking, hands thrust in his pockets, or is going to surprise his neighbours, thus giving himself the brief illusion of being a man exactly like the rest, and the master of his time and leisure.

There is not at Angora, or in all Anatolia at Constantinople, or in all Islam, an individuality which causes a livelier curiosity, or more passionate judgment. I have met his friends as well as his enemies, and I found them not indifferent to him.

On one of my returns from Angora, I found one of his fighting companions whom he had, I do not know for what reasons, violently offended, and as we discussed him and the part evidently taken by my contradictor showed in an uncompromising spirit very rare in an oriental, on a word which I happened to pronounce, he stopped suddenly and sweatly and calmly, as if speaking to himself, he murmured:—"Yes, he is good, sincerely good, good as none others."

And I think that that word describes in a marvellous manner the most complex and the most variegated of characters which could be found allied with a perfect sincerity.

Every being carries in himself a thousand contradictions, and the subject of this sketch more than all others, and that goodness of his for which certain others reproach him, that almost exaggerated respect for all human life, that horror of shedding blood are not allied to any kind of weakness.

He is above all an indefatigable fighter, sharply enamoured of his action, passionately attached to his work, completely indifferent to the opinion which people might entertain about him, of an absolute disinterestedness, not even knowing that it deserved encomiums, hiding the compassion which all suffering produced in him, like another who screens his hardness of heart, lively and patient at one and the same time, faithful to his friendships but not wishing to be dominated by them.

One of the men, nearest to him told me: "He never praises a friend, but the moment peril threatens the latter, he supports him with an incredible energy."

He loves to battle with forces which appear to be superior to his own, other contents do not interest him. Before any particularly hard and toilsome enterprise, he studies plan of action, applies it vigorously with a single touch, and prepares slowly to execute it. It is supple, with audacious blows and a perfect mastery of difficulties.

He execrates all show and pomp but knows how to exact respect, and does not tolerate any negligence about him. He loves the good things of life, beautiful tapestries, well finished arms, and priceless old bindings, but accomodates himself when required with a peasant's house or with the most rudimentary encampments. He is passionately fond of beautiful verses, of erudite discussions, and of music, and enjoys them in his very rare leisure hours.

I will jot down here a few notes taken one evening at Tchan-kaya under the immediate impression of a long conversation with Mustapha Kemal Pasha:—

"The clearness of the exposition is striking, and what lingers above all in the memory is the lucidity of the argument, the appropriateness of the phrase. The ringing voice resounds without any violence There is steel in that ring and a strange harmony.

He alone is able to describe his work each of his words endowing it with a new life. One of the great forces of this astonishing talker is that he always anticipates the repartee. His intellectual sensitiveness is prodigious, nothing escapes him.

Three factors are the determing causes of his success;—intuition, prudence, and study. The gift of observation is extremely developed, and nothing is left to chance. His confidence in himself is absolute, it is not possible to have a better faith in one's star, but, in all, he knows to wait, to tire the enemy, and to utilise the hour left to him.

To gain with such reduced resources such a great battle against an adversary like England, he needed that strange, piercing figure of his, so dominating, and so exempt from all that holds and absorbs other men. That he is simple at certain moments, and presently enigmatic, sudden bursts of gaiety whose contagion is irresistible, then a brusque light which bursts out of the other being, the impenetrable one, he who leads from the front the action by arms, and the political action.

KHADDAR IN ANDRA.

(Continued from page 7.)

merchants as to how they can profitably invest their monies on Khaddar and help the country in accelerating its speed in the attainment of its cherished goal. A number of joint stock companies sprang up at Rajahmundry, Guntur, Ongole, and other places, while other companies are in the process of materialisation at other important centres. Besides the big joint stock companies that were promoted in many important towns, small Khaddar institutes were started on the 'co-operative' basis at various other small places and the production of Khadi is going on by leaps and bounds. I cannot resist the temptation of mentioning, in particular, the 'Anvaria, Andhra Khaddar Industrial Works,' Rajahmundry, for all the processes from ginning to weaving are done under the direct supervision of the proprietor. Coloured and striped varieties of cloths are available there and the genuiness of the cloth produced therein cannot be challenged. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee invested Rs. 15,000 at Nagalapuram in Karnool District on Khaddar and succour is given to the poor starving men and women of the Ceded districts, which are famine stricken. Thus many independent organisations have sprung up throughout the province and have been doing admirable work. But yet the work of co-ordination and consolidation has to be done and though the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has established a Central Khadi Bhandar at Madras, much has yet to be done to make our organisation perfect and to increase the output by giving free and unfettered play for the faculty of the Andhra spinner and weaver. With this object in view, the Provincial Congress Committee, has recently instituted a special Khadi department with Mr. K. Nageswara Rao as President.

Out of a total of 17 lakhs set apart for Khadi work throughout the country, the All-India Congress Committee has sanctioned a loan of 1½ lakhs of rupees to our province and it is hoped that the Khaddar Board will utilise it to the best of our advantage. Besides this, it is happy to note, that Mr. Nageswararao, Mr. Mathuradas, the Khaddar Inspector appointed by the All-India Khadi Department and another Gujerati merchant of Madras, have decided to invest a sum of 3 lakhs of rupees for the production of Khaddar in Andhra. It is earnestly hoped that Andhradesh will be able to provide work for all her sons and daughters, with these sums of money.

CAPITAL URGENTLY NEEDED.

I will close my article, after recording a few impressions in the nature of the industry here. The industry has a natural growth in this province. Palnad, a group of forest tracts in Guntur district can supply any amount of Khaddar, soft and genuine, to the people. There is no artificial organisation; every thing is natural, automatic. Individual effort alone is responsible for this heavy output, and Khaddar, worth some lakhs of rupeesis available at any time. There are certain agency tracts in Vizag and Ganjam districts, where the industry is even more flourishing and as Mr. Mathuradas rightly observed, yarn of all counts ranging from 10 to 200 is available there. The villages, Pondur, Sompeta, Chicacole in the two districts have gained a name for themselves, in the history of the country. Three well-trained expert women of Pondur together spin only 1½ lbs. of yarn in a month and I hope your readers can best understand from this how finely the Andhra can spin. It is no small compliment that Mr. Mathuradas has paid to the Andhra, when he said that as regards the yarn, in point of quality, quantity, and variety, Andhra undoubtedly stands first in the whole country.

Let me now conclude. We lack capital. Other provinces send us orders for Khaddar. Bombay merchants have actually induced Andhra merchants to encourage the admixture of foreign yarn with the hand-spun. The result is treachery to the country. We are so very ashamed of it. My earnest appeal to the merchants of other provinces is never to send orders for Khaddar. Let them send their agents here and invest their monies for the production of genuine Khaddar. Our leaders and workers are ever ready to help them. If other provinces come to our help and furnish us with capital I am sure, Andhra alone will cover the nakedness of the whole country. God grant that Andhra will remain true to her traditions, true to the country, true to the Congress, and to true to the Mahatma!

CONFIDENCE IN SETH CHOTANI.

SPECIAL MEETING OF BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

A special meeting of the members of the Anjuman-e-Muslimin was held on Friday night in the Halai Memon Madrasa Hall of the Minara Masjid, Bombay, when Mr. Abdul Rehman Haji Yacoob presided. The proceedings commenced with the reading of a verse from the Qoran.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

This meeting of the Anjuman-e-Muslimin of Bombay emphatically protests against certain amendments proposed to be made in the Rent Act as it exists at present. Any amendments made in the Rent Act are likely to affect the comfort of the Muslim population, the greater bulk of which consists of the poor and middle classes, who cannot afford to pay high rent owing to the high cost of living in Bombay.

This meeting emphatically declares that united India is strongly opposed to the action of the British Government to keep Indian armies in Islamic countries and believes that such action of the Government, despite repeated protests, is a clear proof that the British Government is bent upon breaking its pledged word given to India. It is therefore greatly desired that all Indian armies still kept in the Islamic countries should be immediately withdrawn and called back to India.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. CHOTANI.

This meeting representing the Muslims of Bombay strongly condemns the malicious attempts of certain interested persons to coin false allegations regarding the Angora fund and is of opinion that such attempts are calculated to do immense harm to the Khilafat movement at this critical juncture. This meeting further expresses its fullest confidence in Mr. Chotani. President of the Central Khilafat Committee and assures him that the Indian Muslims highly appreciate and value the strenuous efforts he has made for the furtherance of the sacred cause of the Khilafat. This meeting also expresses its implicit confidence in the office-bearers of the Central Khilafat Committee, who have rendered meritorious services to the Khilafat movement with utmost zeal and energy.

This meeting strongly protests against the disgraceful treatment accorded to the brave Akalis by the Punjab Government in the Guru-ka-Bag affairs and congratulates whole-heartedly the Akalis for their non-violent attitude and prays that may the Almighty God give them strength to remain firm in their religious cause.

That this meeting emphatically protests against the action contemplated to be taken by the Municipal Corporation, in view of the notice of motion given to it by Mr. J. Baptista regarding certain restrictions to be put on cow-slaughter at the Bandra slaughter house, and declares that thereby the Corporation would violate cherished religious principle or cut off the main food supply of the poor Muslims as well as the Christians and other lower ranks of the Hindu community for the slaughter of cows goes to provide food and sustenance to at least 55 per cent of the poor Moslems and the entire body of the Christian population. The selection of cows for sacrifice having come down to us unhindered through centuries by preventing cow slaughter in the city of Bombay it openly interferes with the religious liberty of the Moslems who will be compelled, in obedience of the commandments of their faith, to disregard the resolution if they are forced to abstain from cow slaughter.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

The following Bulletin No. 14 has been issued by the Jamshedpur Labour Association dated 17th October:—

Several reports have been received that some blackleg foremen resorted to various underhand means to make the men resume work and create a disturbance but failed. This has proved beyond doubt that the strikers are firm in their determination. One apprentice of the electrical department Mr. Ramanandan Choudhry, who was put on the switch board in the power house after the strike met with an accident and was found lying dead close to the switch board.

Swami Sanchidananda came here on Monday night from Calcutta to help the strikers. He addressed both in the morning and evening mass meetings and urged the men to remain firm and peaceful. The strike situation is unchanged.

Official and Personal.

Miss Hailey, daughter of Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey has died of peritonitis at Simla on October 11th. (A.P.)

PROTECTION OF PRINCES!

UNJUST AND ABITRARY!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So the Princes of India have secured protection from the benign bureaucracy against press criticism in British India! Why was it granted, please? For, it has been said, that "the Government of India were bound by *their agreement*, and in honor to afford to the Princes the *same measure of Protection*, as they enjoyed" under the defunct Press Act of 1910!

(1) So what are these agreements please?
(2) When were they made?
(3) By whom were they made?
(4) Who are the parties to the Agreements?
(5) What are the terms of the said Agreements?
(6) When and where were they published?
(7) Who has given his assent? Which Council? Which Viceroy? Which Secretary of State? Which Sessions of Parliament? Will the Director of Information tells us?

Then the next point refers to Protection.

(8) Who need protection to-day:—the Princes or their subjects?
(9) How could the Princes manage their affairs without any such protection from 1822 to 1910?
(10) Are the affairs of the Indian States so worse off to-day than in 1910, that they cannot stand the searchlight of criticism?
(11) Don't the bureaucracy always pose as the Guardians of the people?
(12) How do they take a sudden Somersault and stand as the Protectors of Princes?
(13. If, as it is alleged, that some of the Princes were harassed by press criticism, and that some tended towards disseminating sedition in Indian States, why have the Princes sat quiett? Why haven't they sued the Press and and parties concerned? Why haven't they protested or contradicted unfounded statements and criticisms, when the Press Act was in existence?
(14) Are not the Indian States going to be the "*preserve*" of the Bureaucracy?
(15) Are they not to be saddled with some of the Military Expenditure?
(16) Will they not be the hunting ground of some of the elder I. C. S.?
(17) Are the Princes to be protected against the volleys of public criticisms on these accounts? If not, why, else do the Princes need particular protection to-day? And, why should the Bureaucracy be in a violent hurry to ensure that protection to-day?

The third point is in regard to the extraordinary power exercised by the Viceroy. May we know:—

(18) Whether any danger was lurking over British India, that the Viceroy exercised this extraordinary power?
(19) Can he take away the Freedom of the Press in British India for the pleasure and profit of the Princes in Indian States?
(20) Is it not self-condemning for a system of administration, that has to afford protection to Princes in the New Era of Reforms and of Democracy, whilst, the Princes needed no shelter in law in 1909? Do Progressive states need press protection?

Do Democratic administrations need protection?

(21) Can the Bureaucracy still maintain that they are the Friends of the People, the guardians of the People, the Protectors of the People, and at the same time rush on with legislation for the protection of Princes? Let the Director of Information answer these questions.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

(Continued from Column 6)

the somewhat frequent occurrence of occasions which may call for the exercise of the Viceregal prerogative?

These considerations make it obvious that in the interests of both the bodies politic in the country, the situation needs to be remedied. It behoves both sides to put their heads together and discover some workable constitutional arrangement, which, while safeguarding the interests of both, will result in restricting the need for the exercise of the Viceregal prerogative to the rarest of rare emergencies for which it is really meant. A possibe arrangement which has suggested itself to some thinkers is given below:

(1) A central Assembly to be established of the accredited representatives of the Indian States.

(2) The executive officers of Government to take part in the deliberations of this Assembly.

(3) All common questions, i. e. questions in which the two bodies politic come in contact, to be brought simultaneously before both the British Indian Assembly and the States Representatives Assembly.

(4) In the event of a difference of opinion between the two Assemblies the question to be threshed out by a mixed committee of the two Assemblies, and eventually, if need be, to be finally settled by a joint session of the two Assemblies.

This merely a rough outline, which if approved in principle, will need to be elaborated and put in proper form. The advantage of an arrangement on these or similar lines will be (1) that either side will have the full opportunity and satisfaction of placing its own point of view directly before each other; (2) that either side will also have the benefit of learning at first hand the other side's point of view and of appreciating it in its true prospective; (3) that charges of misunderstandings and differences of opinion between the two bodies will thus be minimised; (4) that facilities will be available to both sides for effecting workable compromises in a spirit of mutual give and take, a spirit which is essential in the successful carrying on of all human transactions; and (5) that for these reasons the arrangement will, it may be presumed, meet with the ready approval of the authorities of Government.

PRINCES PROTECTION BILL.

(From a Recluse.)

The Bill for the protection of the Indian and States for seditious attacks in the British Indian Press was thrown out by the Imperial Legislative Assembly. His Excellency the Viceroy, in the exercise of his prerogative deemed it right to certify the Bill as being necessary for the preservation of order and good Government in the Country. The Bill was thereupon brought before the upper Chamber and was passed without any amendment or discussion of details.

It is not the purpose of the present communication to discuss the merits of the measure, nor the much-vexed question of its necessity or expediency. Nor is it intended in the place to enter into the reasons which prompted the Assembly to refuse its assent. The question to which it is proposed here to invite the attention of those concerned is the broader one of the constitutional machinery which has brought about this situation, and which has furnished the occasion for the exercise of the Viceregal prerogative for the first time, and so soon after the inauguration of the reformed Councils. Does the situation teach any lesson, firstly, to the Indian Princes and their States, and, secondly, to the leaders of political thought in British India? Is a situation like this conducive to the creation, preservation and furtherance of happy and peaceful relations, and of a sincere spirit of mutual co-operation, between the two bodies politic in the country? And it is hoped it will not be denied that these peaceful relations and this spirit of co-operation are a *sine qua non* of the much talked of goal of Swaraj is ever to be attained with any measure of success. For, the two divisions of the country, if they may be so styled, are so closely interlaced with each other in configuration of territory, and there are so many points of contact between them, such as commerce, customs, posts and telegraphs, railways, sanitation, irrigation, defence internal as well as external, social ties etc, that it is hardly imaginable that either of them can advance or recede alone and by itself without materially affecting the other. It is thus clear that the situation that has arisen calls for the deep and anxious consideration as well of the Indian States as of British India.

It is convenient first to consider the question from the point of view of the Indian States. It may well be that in the eyes of those who would restrict their vision merely to immediate results, it will seem to be a matter for satisfaction that in the present instance the views of the Viceroy and his advisers happened to coincide with those of the Chamber of Princes. But does it necessarily follow that in all questions that may arise in the future affecting the States and their Rulers, the views of the Viceroy will so coincide? Suppose there arises to-morrow a question regarding the custom administration, or the building or dismantling of a railway, or the (maintenance of the army or the creation of a navy, which vitally affects all or some of the States, and in regard to which the Foreign Department of Government is not able to see eye to eye with the State concerned. How will the situation shape itself in such a contingency? To go a step further, suppose that in spite of the Foreign Department holding an adverse opinion, it still consents, in defence to the views and wishes of the States, to place such views and wishes before the Legislative Assembly. Will the States prefer to be content with their views being so placed by persons, holding dissentient opinions, and will they be prepeared to deem it conducive to their best interest? To take a third possible contingency, let it be assumed that on a certain question the Foreign Department, after deliberation in the Chamber of Princes, is convinced of the correctness of the views held by the States and places the same before the Legislative Assembly, but the Assembly is not able to look at the question with the same sympathy as the Foreign Department and and the Viceroy does not deem the question of sufficient magnitude or importance to justify his giving a certificate. Will this be a satisfactory situation for the States? Will they not be justified in entertaining a feeling, by no means unnatural, that if they had had the opportunity of directly discussing the matter with the Assembly, they would, in all probability, have succeeded in bringing home to the Assembly the correctness of their point of view? Again, it is not impossible that a case may occur where the Viceroy though convinced both of the justifiability of the States point of view and of the importance of the question, may yet be unwilling to give his certificate for reasons of expediency or harmonious working. How disappointing will such a contingency be to the States? And, lastly, looking at the matter as a whole, is it not natural and justifiable for the States to feel that however able, eminent and sympathetic the officers of the Foreign Department may be, it is not to be expected that they can advocate their side of the case with the same force of argument and feeling as their own accredited representatives can do?

Turning now to look at the question from the point of view of the British Indian Councils, it may well be asked whether the situation that has arisen is not fraught with undesirable consequences. Will a frequency of such occurrences be conducive either to the smooth and successful working of the reformed scheme of administration or to the progressive advance of the country towards self-government? Will it not rather be a stumbling block in the path of progress? It has been said that in the present case the Assembly had not placed before it sufficient materials—in regards to the history and merits of the question, so as to enable the members to correctly comprehend the importance and necessity of the measure. It is beyond the range of possibility that such omission to place complete materials may also occur in other similar matters in the future? But apart from all this, do not the several points raised in the foregoing paragraph indicate a fairly strong probability under present conditions of

(Continued in Col. 5)

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TOKYO LETTER.

THE BOGEY OF SOCIALISM.

STIFLING THE CRIES OF LABOUR.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Aug. 20.

The bogey of socialism is now the most disturbing element in the official circles of Japan. The present Government composed, without exception, of the members of the House of Peers is becoming uncommonly panicky in this respect, and the police in its eagerness to win the approval of the higher authorities, has launched a vigorous campaign to stamp out the "dangerous thoughts." For the last few weeks this campaign of repression has been pushed on with unrelenting efforts and has now been brought to a climax of absurdity bordering on ridicule.

Hardly a day passes without some new arrests being made or fresh deportation orders issued. The chief victims of official wrath, among the foreigners, are the Russians whose misfortune is that they suffer from the lack of official protection, which is now the lot of their compatriots all the world over. Regardless of their political beliefs or connections, the Russians in Japan receive more than their share of the obnoxious attentions of Police on the spoor of Bolshevism. Of late, a number of them have been deported on the most flimsiest pretexts and in some cases under most painful circumstances. The most glaring example of police excesses that has beaten all the past records is the deportation of Mr. Ivan Kozlov, who received his education in the American Universities and is reputed to be a very earnest and brilliant student of socialism.

Since his arival in Japan, Mr. Kozlov has been a regular contributor to a number of prominent newspapers and magazines including a widely read and authoritative journal as the New York Nation. His delving into the sociological problems of Japan was more thorough than is usually possible for many a foreigner. Even Japanese scholars have never been sparing in their praise of a man whose investigations if brought to a successful completion would have added a valuable contribution to the world's knowledge of Japan. The irony of the fate is that Mr. Kozlov never hesitated to give vent to his anti-Bolshevist ideas whenever the opportunity to do so presented itself, while his interest in the social conditions of this country was academic, pure and simple. He had studied Sociology under Dr. Todd at Minnesota University and in the intellectual circles of the Empire his deportation has been pronounced as a travesty of justice and a high-handed action of the over-zealous police authorities.

It is a pity that much to the delectation of roughs and toughts of the police a scholar of Mr. Kozlov's position and character was subjected to all sorts of indignities before he was forced to take passage on a Japanese steamer for Shanghai. His wife and children now staying in Kobe, from which place he himself was forcibly shipped away, are in the most pitiable circumstances. The swarm of police detectives keeping watch upon them have reduced the family to a sort of political outcasts. Their friends for fear of falling under the police suspicion refrain from calling upon them, and Mrs. Kozlov has been put in such a predicament that at the first word from her husband whom she could not accompany owing to the suddenness of the deportation order, she intends to shake the dust of Japan off her feet.

In spite of all the insults and bullying meted out to him by the Japanese Police, Mr. Kozlov in the concluding portion of his statement given to the Press on the eve of his departure for Shanghai said: "I may state that I like the Japanese people whose main fault is that they are too credulous and gullible, and too easily give ear to officials who frequently bamboozle and deceive them. I feel that their hearts are all right, however, and I hope some day, when the Japanese obscurantist policy which has driven me out is somewhat modified, and there is more honest and intelligent set of officials in Kobe, to return here, perhaps to go more deeply into my studies of Japanese social developments and Japan."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

The Kyochokai, an association for harmonising capital and labour, was started a few years ago with a huge capital, a greater part of which was never paid. However, under the patronage of its directors who are said to be suffering with a plethora of wealth, the Kyochokai, with the large funds at its disposal has been doing some substantial work by way of investigating the labour problems in Japan. One has every reason to entertain doubts as to the efficacy of its for formulas for the harmonisation of capital and labour, which in itself is quite an herculean task, yet it may be said to its credit that the association has acted as a clearing house for the ideas and claims of the times. It has added a new feather to its crown of activities by memorialising the Government to establish an independent Department of Labour to take charge of labour administration.

The humour of it is that the law in this country does not recognise the labour unions, and the average Japanese official is notorious for his lack of sympathy toward labour problems. Times without number efforts have been made to bring about the enactment of a labour union law, but finally to be defeated at every turn by the pronounced antipathy of the official circles. It is quite natural that in view of a rapid growth of class consciousness among the masses and the frequent rise of complicated labour and social problems, the Japanese Government ought to have seen the writing on the wall. The contempt with which labour is at present treated at the behest of the vested interests is simply revolting and bids fair to widen the gulf between man and man, thus giving impetus to a class war of a very severe nature. It is in the fitness of things that the representations of the Kyochokai were seriously considered and as a preliminary to the establishment of a labour department, formal recognition is accorded to organised labour. Without the active co-operation of labour, contends a Japanese paper, "there can be no hope of a successful solution of such matters as labour exchange, the fixing of minimum wages, labour conditions, and arbitration of labour disputes."

STIFLING THE CRIES OF LABOUR.

Any one who has some degree of perception into the inner working of the Japanese politics, cannot resist the conclusion that the Government is seriously bent upon curbing the ambitions of the working classes. No stones are left unturned to thwart the plans that may be mooted to elevate the status of labour or organise it in the proper sense of the term. The various agreements concluded at the Third International Labour Conference have been pigeon-holed, as their ratification is looked upon with disfavour by the employers, who are bound by an unholy alliance with the powers in control of the situation. The arguments put forward by the authorities in this connection are that as England and some other nations have not yet ratified them it would be the height of folly for Japan to take the initiative and introduce such radical changes in the country's legislation. Let me quote a few lines from the editorial reflections of the "Osaka Mainichi" on this burning topic of the day. "Mainichi" is a Japanese organ with the largest circulation in the East and can by no process of reasoning be associated with the labourers. The editor of the "Mainichi" says:—"The only difference, however, between Japan and England in this matter is that, while England and others have to adopt some thorough measures in their labour regulations, Japan had been given many exceptions to the rules agreed upon by all the signatories. Those exceptional terms were made in order to enable Japan to sign and subsequently ratify the Treaties. To beg for conditions is already shameful for one of the 8 greatest industrial countries of the world, but to refuse ratification after such conditions were granted is more than shameful. It barely falls short of international treachery."

Official delegates to the forthcoming Fourth International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva have been announced but the Imperial Government Railways have refused to send a representative. The Vice-Minister of Railways is of the opinion that the railway workers are not labourers and need not be represented at the labour conference. Very bitter criticism is being levelled at the Railway authorities for this arbitrary way of coining new and novel definitions of labour. On the other hand every precaution is being taken to select those labour representatives that are friendly to the Government. The labour organisations in various prefectures having found out the ruse spread by the official circles have refused to be caught into its meshes. The methods devised by the Government to elect a qualification committee for the selection of labour representatives are so tactfully arranged that the Japanese Federation of Labour and a score of other labour societies throughout the country have refused to participate in the elections. Labourers in some of the Government plants are also determined to pooh-pooh the elections by casting blank votes.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN FORMOSA.

With a magnanimity that still remains to be emulated by any of the powers having colonies in the Orient, Baron Den, Governor-General of Formosa has, in accordance with the unanimous desire of the Formosan members of the Advisory Council to the Governor-General, and the sanction of the Home Government, announced that compulsory primary education will be put into operation in Formosa from the beginning of next year. Immediately on the heels of this comes another announcement that the commercial and civil codes such as are enforced in Japan proper will also be put into force in the islands from the same date, thus doing away once for with all the existing differences, in the eyes of the law, between a Formosan and a Japanese.

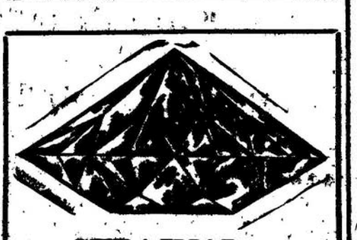
Leaving aside the question of domination of one nation over another, it may be said to Japan's credit that she has made more monetary sacrifices for her colonial possessions than any of the European powers can ever boast of. Millions of yen are contributed every year from the National Treasury to the finances of Korea, while it was only recently that Formosa achieved its financial independence from the mother country, and is now in a position to scatter broadcast the boons of knowledge and enlightenment. To crown all the differences in salaries between the native and the Japanese officials are infinitesimally small. The extortion of an enormous amount of pensions that is so systematically carried on in Hindusthan is a thing unheard of in Japan proper not to say of the colonies. One thing that has struck me most during my long stay in this country is that students from any of the colonies, whether in the highest seats of learning or at the ordinary schools, are never discriminated against if they have gone through all the formalities of competitive examinations, which are equally necessary for the sons of the soil. The bar of colour or the limitation of numbers for Colonial students are things that are conspicuous by their absence.

The very soul of the Colonial policy of Japan is the assimilation of the native populations. The soundness of this principal in the East is still to be demonstrated, but there is no denying the fact that the verdict of European history goes against it. It may be successful in Formosa which is still inhabited by head-hunters and other wild tribes, but to enforce it in Korea is like throwing stones in the air. The consensus of opinion is that it would be beyond the reach of Japanese bayonets, machine-guns or men-of-wars to exterminate an ancient and far superior civilization than that of the Japanese. The ridiculous policy of erecting Shinto Shrines in Korea to inculcate a spirit of loyalty for the Japanese Emperor, into the minds of the Korean masses is doomed to failure. The introduction of civil and commercial codes into Formosa and their gradual extension to Korea is in pursuance of the above mentioned policy of assimilation, the outcome of which will be watched with keen interest by the whole world.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Independence Mission which made a trip to Washington to demand complete independence from the Government of the United States and was given a point blank refusal by President Harding on the plea that the inhabitants of the islands were not yet prepared for independence, is coming back home crest-fallen but a little bit wiser. The failude of the Mission to accomplish anything tangible has assured the Filipino politicians that begging favours was the most derogatory and humiliating business for a nation, and some better methods must be adopted if the emancipation of their motherland was to be brought to a successful end.

It would be interesting to learn for the readers of the "Chronicle" and the Indians in general that Mr. Vincente Llanes, a member of the Philippine Independence Mission, now in America, has on his return to the Philippines announced to launch the Non-co-operation movement similar to that of Mahatma Gandhi in India. Even while he is in America he has appealed to his countrymen to withdraw from participation in Governmental affairs and form a Non-co-operation party on the lines of Indian National Congress. Filipinos too, like us, are a race of unarmed and helpless people and there is a great moral lesson in their present move for those Indians who though unable to part with their own mess of pottage do everything in their power to discredit the Great Mahatma who is now looked upon as the emancipator of subject races. His name is now a house-hold term in every country of the Far East wherever the greedy arms of a conqueror or an exploiter are stretched forward. There are people in this part of the East who may not be fully conversant with the names of their own national heroes, but the name of Mahatma Gandhi is on the lips of all, young and old, Peers or plebians.



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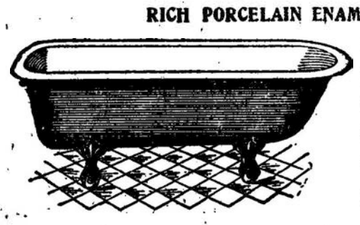

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Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA. BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V.P.P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT. MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

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